THE
SPORTING MAGAZINE,

OR,

MONTHLY CALENDAR

OF THE

TRANSACTIONS of the TURF, the CHACE,

And every other DIVERSION interesting to the MAN of PLEASURE ENTERPRIZE and SPIRIT,

For JUNE, 1798.

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Embellished with a large handsome Copper Plate of a South View of the EARL of DARLINGTON's STABLES at RABY.

LONDON:

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And sold by J. WHEBLE, No. 18, Warwick Square, Warwick Lane, near St. Paul's; at John Hilton's Newmarket; and by every Bookseller and Stationer in Great Britain and Ireland.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our Readers will doubtless accept of one Copper-plate, in place of two, in the present Number, and that on account of the one given being so very large.

The Drawing of a Skeleton of the Head of a Pike, with MSS. particulars are received, and shall be introduced in next Month's Magazine.

THE

Sporting Magazine,

For JUNE 1798.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

I Am ſorry to inform you, I have miſlaid the performances of Baronet, but hope you will be kind enough to inſert the following articles. Your's,

Market Weighton, E. C.
June 12, 1798.

PEDIGREE AND PERFORMANCES OF DELPINI.

Delpini (firſt called Hackwood) was bred by the late Duke of Bolton, and foaled in 1781; got by Highflyer, out of Counteſs, by Blank, Rib, Wynn's Arab, Governor, Alcock Arab, Graſshopper, ſiſter to Gentleman's dam. Counteſs was alſo dam of Cobſcar, Vizard, Greybeard, Horatia, Achilles, &c. &c. and grand dam of Stamford, &c. &c.

In 1784, at Newmarket Firſt Spring Meeting, Hackwood won the third and laſt year of the Bolton ſtakes of 50gs. h. ft. colts, 8ſt. fillies, 7ſt. 12lb. Ab. M. (6 ſubſcribers) beating Elder, Falcon, and another. 5 to 4 on Hackwood.

In 1785, then called Delpini, and the property of Sir F. Standiſh, Bart. at Newmarket Firſt Spring Meeting, he won a Stakes of 100gs. each, D. I. carrying 8ſt. 7lb. beating [illegible]oodle, 8ſt. 3lb. and Iſhmael, 7ſt. 13lb. 5 to 4 on Delpini.

At the Second Spring Meeting, he beat Collector, 8ſt. 7ſt. each, D. I. 200gs. 5 to 4 he won.

The ſame day at 8ſt. 7lb. he beat Miſs Blanchard, 8ſt. 1lb. D. I. 200gs. 5 to 2 he won.

In 1786, at Firſt Spring Meeting at Newmarket, Delpini, 8ſt. 7lb. received 132gs. compromiſe from Falcon, 8ſt. 2lb. B. C. 300gs. h. ft.

On Saturday, in the ſame week, he won a Stakes of 200gs. h. ft. B. C. carrying 8ſt. 6lb. beating Collector, 8ſt. 6lb. Hardwicke, 8ſt. 11lb. and Tar, 8ſt. 2lb. 2 to 1 agſt. Delpini.

At York, Auguſt Meeting, on Monday, he won the Firſt Year of a Stakes of 25gs. each, 4 miles (10 ſubſcribers) carrying 8ſt. 5lb. beating Verjuice, Grey, Highflyer, and Optemus, 4 yr olds, 7ſt. 7lb. each. 5 to 4 on Delpini.

On Wedneſday, he won the great ſubſcription, with 50l. added for 5 yr olds, 8ſt. 7lb. 4 miles, beating Pitch, Leveret, and Poſthumous. 2 to 1 on Delpini.

On Thurſday, he won the great ſubſcription, with 50l. added, for 6 yr olds, 8ſt. 10lb. and aged, 9ſt. 4 miles, giving his year, and beat Faith and Glanar, both aged. 2 to 1 agſt Delpini.

He was afterwards put out of training, and is now a ſtallion at Dringhouſe's, near York, at 5gs each mare, and 5s. the groom. He is ſire of Skelton, Tiptoe, Abram Wood, Cardinal, Miſs Beverley, Golden Locks, Kilton, Miſs

Ann, Dapple, Little Scot, Opposition, Timothy, Allegro, Symmetry, &c. &c. &c.

OF ICELANDER.

He was bred by Colonel Thornton, got by Morwick Ball, dam by Bailey's son of Regulus, Dismal, out of Queen Ann's Moonah Barb mare.

In 1776, then 3 yrs old, he won a Stakes of 100gs each, at York August Meeting, beating two others, at 8st. 7lb.

In 1777, at York August Meeting, he beat Mr. Wentworth's bay colt, by Omnium, 8st. 5lb. 4 miles, for 200gs.

At Richmond, Yorkshire, he won 50l. for 4 yr old colts, 8st. 7lb. fillies 8st. 5lb. 2 mile heats, beating at two heats, Justice, Pearl, and another. 2 to 1 and 5 to 2 on Icelander.

In 1778, he won the King's Plate, for 5 yr olds, 10st. 3 mile heats, at Newcastle upon Tyne, beating at three heats, Sifada and another. 6 to 4 on Icelander.

At York August Meeting, he beat Sifada, 8st. 7lb. each, 4 miles, 500gs. 2 to 1 he won.

On the same day, he won the Ladies Plate for 5 yr olds, 8st. 2lb. 6 yr olds, 8st. 10lb. 4 mile heats, beating, at two heats, Marcia, 6 yrs old. 4 to 1 on Icelander.

At Northallerton, he won 50l. for all ages, 4 mile heats, carrying 8st. 3lb. beating Parthian, 8st. 10lb. Fortunatus and Sloven, 9st. 4 to 1 he won.

At New Malton, he won 50l. for all ages, 4 mile heats, beating, at three heats, Pine Apple, and Abigail, 5 yrs old, 8st. Tuberose, 6 yrs old, 8st. 9st. Pleader, Trojan, and Omnium Secundus, aged, 8st. 12lb.

In 1779, the property of Mr. Bowes, at Hexham, he won 50l. 4 mile heats, at 8st. 12lb. beating Stamford, aged, 9st. 2lb. who broke down the second heat. 10 to 1 he won.

At Durham, he won 50l. carrying 9st. beating at two 4 mile heats, Young Ranger, 5 yrs old, 8st. 2lb. and Ajax, aged, 8st. 11lb. High odds on Icelander.

At Nottingham, he won the King's Plate, for 6 yr olds, 12st. 4 mile heats, beating Humbug and Alderman. 6 to 4 on Icelander.

At Morpeth, he won 100l. 4-mile heats, carrying 8st. 8lb. beating at two heats, Bumblekite, 4 yrs old, 7st. 7lb. and Gentle Kitty, 5 yrs old, 8st. 5 to 2 agst Icelander.

In 1780, at Newmarket Second Spring Meeting, Icelander, 8st. rec. ft. from Magog, 8st. 8lb. 4 miles, ending at the Post in the Furzes, 300gs. h. ft.

In 1781, at Durham, Icelander won 50l. 4 mile heats, at 8st. 12lb. beating at three heats, Deceiver, 4 yrs old, 7st. 4lb. and Shrimp, 5 yrs old, 8st. 2lb.

At Alnwick, he won 50l. 4 mile heats, beating Stamford, at two heats.

He covered several seasons near Newcastle upon Tyne, in Northumberland, but is now at No. 49, Belvidere Place, St. George's Fields, at 3gs each mare, and 3s. the groom. His stock has scarcely ever been trained, but he is celebrated for being the sire of capital hunters in all parts of the kingdom.

OF CALOMEL.

Was bred by Lord Egremont, and foaled in 1786; got by Mercury, his dam by Herod, her dam, Mr. King's Folly, by Marske, Regulus, Hutton's Spot, Fox Cub, Bay Bolton, Coneyskins, Hutton's Grey Barb, Byerley Turk.

In 1789, in April, at Newmarket,

ket, he won the Bolton, of 50gs h. ft. Ab. M. beating Halkin, Serpent, and four others.

At Aſcot Heath, he beat Marcia, a mile, allowing her 7lb.

He was afterwards put out of training, and now covers at Newmarket, at 2gs a mare, and 2s 6d. the groom. He is ſire of Fizzle, &c. &c.

OF SPREAD EAGLE.

He was bred by Sir F. Standiſh, Bart. and is own brother to Split Pigeon. Got by Volunteer, dam by Highflyer, Engineer, Cade, Old Traveller, Young Greyhound, Partner, Woodcock, Croft's Bay Barb, Makeleſs, Brimmer, ſon of Dodſworth, Burton's Barb mare.

In 1795, at Newmarket Craven Meeting, he won a Stakes of 100gs h. ft. Acroſs the Flat, (7 ſubſcribers) beating Diamond, and two others.

At the Firſt Spring Meeting, he won the Second Claſs of the Prince's Stakes, of 100gs each, beating Poet, and three others.

At Epſom, he won the Derby Stakes, of 50gs h. ft. for 3 yr old colts, 8ſt. 3lb. fillies 8ſt. laſt mile and an half, (45 ſubſcribers) beating very eaſy, Cauſtic, Pelter, Diamond, Veret, &c.

After which he was taken very ill with the diſtemper, and never recovered his form of racing, which till then was allowed to be moſt capital.

In 1796, at York Auguſt Meeting, he won a Sweepſtakes of 100gs (8 ſubſcribers) beating the brother to Overton, and Hambletonian (who ran off the courſe).

In 1798, he won the King's Plate at Newmarket, for 6 yr olds, 12ſt. R. C. giving the year, and beating Bennington, Lord G. H. Cavendiſh's horſe, by Jupiter.

He was then put out of training, and is now a ſtallion at Newmarket. at 12gs a mare, and 1g. the groom. He meaſures more than 15 hands two inches and an half high, with great bone, and is thought to be one of the moſt beautiful horſes in the kingdom.

OF BARONET.

[The MSS. of this article being imperfect, we requeſted another copy; but as the writer ſays in his letter, he has miſlaid the original, we ſhall make the beſt of the copy in hand.]

Was foaled in 1785. Got by Vertumnus, dam (Penultima) by Snap, out of a ſiſter to Nabob, by Cade, Crab, Childers, Confederate Filly, by Grey Grantham, Duke of Rutland's Black Barb, Bright's Roan. Penultima is alſo the dam of Dorcas, Brickduſt Nan, Storm, Conſtant, Strike, Ladylegs, Monmouth, &c.

In 1788, Sir W. Vavaſour's bay colt, by Vertumnus, won a Sweepſtakes of 10gs each, at Catterick Bridge, Yorkſhire, for 2 yr old colts, 7ſt. 12lb. fillies, 7ſt. 10lb. two miles, (9 ſubſcribers) beating Blackboy, Kenlock, Chance, Whitenoſe, and three others. The winner the favourite.

At York Spring Meeting, he won 50l. for 3 yr olds, 7ſt. Macdor, 4 yrs old, 8ſt. fillies allowed 3lb. five heats, one mile and a quarter each, beating at four heats, Mary Antoine, Maid of Orleans, Miſs Slender, and another. 6 to 4 agſt the winner.

In 1789, at York Auguſt Meeting, carrying 8ſt. 2lb. he beat Windleſtone, the laſt mile, 500gs. 6 to 4 on Windleſtone.

At New Malton, October the 13th, he won 50l. for 3 yr olds, 7ſt.

7st. 3lb. 4 yr olds, 8st. 3lb. fillies allowed 3lb. beating at three heats, Tamerlane, Seducer, Ostrich, and two others. 6 to 4 and 2 to 1 he won.

In 1790, he was bought by the Prince of Wales, and called Baronet, but did not start that year.

In 1791, at Ascot Heath, Baronet won the Oatland Stakes of 100gs h. ft. (41 subscribers) two of whom having declared ft. in Newmarket July Meeting, 1790, paid only 25gs each, 2 miles, beating Express, Chanticleer, Escape, Coriander, Toby, Skylark, Precipitate, Buzzard, and ten others. 20 to 1 agst Baronet.

At Winchester, Baronet walked over for the King's Plate for 6 yr olds.

At Lewes, he won the King's Plate, for 6 yr olds, 12st. 4 mile heats, beating at two heats, Cardock. Even betting after the heat. 4 to 1 on Baronet.

At Canterbury, he walked over for the King's Plate, for 6 yr olds.

At Newmarket First October Meeting, he won the King's Plate, for 6 yr olds, 12st. R. C. Coriander 5 yrs old, Cardock and Competitor 5 yrs old. 7 to 4 on Baronet, and 5 to 2 agst Coriander. He was put out of training and sold, and is now a stallion in the South.

THE GARDENS OF TIVOLI.

THE amusements of this place, which are upon a plan entirely new, attract now all the *beau monde* at Paris. The following is a bill of fare which we have extracted from one of the last Paris papers:

TIVOLI, TO-MORROW, DECADI, 20 PRAIRIAL.

Jardin Boutin. Fete under the direction of Citizen Despreaux. *Entree*, a Concert, large Meadow, Rural Games, Pantomime of a new species on a Stage of Turf, Fantoccini, Ombres, rustic Dances.

Jardin Italien.—Physical Amusements, Optical Recreations, the Music of Instruments by Echo in various parts of the Garden; Provincial Dance.

Jardin Pittoresque.—A foreign Fair, pastoral Works, village Dances upon Mountains, varied Groups of Flocks on the sides present the picture of a country life: in the vallies, merchandises of all kinds, games of all sorts, leapers, singers, and wrestlers, afford to the public the varied spectacle of a Country Fair.

Jardin Francais.—Near the Dairy in the Champs Elysees, milk and creamed refreshments will be served.

A Temple of rich Architecture, a Rotunda, Saloon of Turf, Arbours will be illuminated in a new style.

A Ball in the grand Orchestra for Country Dances: other Balls in the Rotunda.

Arena in the Amphitheatre.—The first representation of the Cascades of Tivoli, surmounted with the Temple of Hercules, with changes and new decorations; fine Fire Works by La Variniere.

The Public are to pass through a Flower Garden, which will conduct them under a Dome of illuminated Foliage.

The Gardens will be opened at three o'clock. The representations will commence at four, and finish at eleven.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF ERROL.

BY the authority of the present Earl of Errol, and other connections of the deceased Lord, the following is inserted, in hopes it will

will put an end to the various miſrepreſentations in ſome of the public papers; in conſequence of which much additional diſtreſs has been occaſioned to his family and friends:

The late Lord Errol had, for many months previous to his deceaſe, laboured under a very ſevere indiſpoſition, and was delirious when he embarked on the late expedition to Oſtend. After being ten days at ſea, he landed at Margate, where he ſigned a reſignation of his commiſſion, before any of his family could be informed of the delirium that attended his ſituation; nor was he without difficulty perſuaded that ſuch a ſtep had been taken in the ſhort intervals of returning reaſon, when he uniformly aſſerted his intention of demanding a public inveſtigation of his conduct. He died on Thurſday, the 14th of June, at Grenier's Hotel, Jermyn-ſtreet, in preſence of his brother, the preſent Earl, Mr. Cameron his brother-in-law, and Mr. Morriſon, the apothecary who attended him, having been inſenſible for twenty-four hours previous to his deceaſe.

[We have reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the delirium with which the above noble Earl was afflicted, proceeded from exceſſive drinking.]

COURT-MARTIAL ON COLONEL TUFNELL.

Head Quarters, Newcaſtle, June 9, 1798.

G. O.

COLONEL Tufnell, of the Eaſt Middleſex Militia, having been tried by the General Court Martial, whereof Colonel Clitherow, of the Weſtminſter Middleſex Militia was Preſident; the following letter from the Judge Advocate General, and Opinion and Sentence of the Court, have been this day received.

Judge Advocate General's Office, Grafton-ſtreet, June 7, 1798.

SIR,

Having had the honour of laying before the King the proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, the 23d of May laſt, and during ſeveral ſubſequent days, on the trial of George Foſter Tufnell, Eſq. Colonel of the Eaſt Middleſex Militia, upon ſeven articles of charge preferred againſt him by Lieutenant John James, of the ſaid regiment, a correct tranſcript thereof, as well as of the opinion and ſentence of the Court Martial, is hereunto annexed;—I have to acquaint you, that his Majeſty has approved the opinion of the Court Martial in acquitting the ſaid Colonel Tufnell of any criminality in reſpect of the third article of charge, by reaſon that the miſapplication thereby imputed to him, of money which appertained to regimental fund, was not made to appear by evidence.

His Majeſty has alſo been pleaſed to approve the opinion of the Court Martial reſpecting the firſt, ſecond, fourth, fifth and ſixth articles of charge, upon all which Colonel Tufnell has been moſt honourably acquitted.

With regard to the opinion and ſentence of the Court Martial touching the ſeventh article of charge, whereby Colonel Tufnell, though expreſsly freed from the imputation of any behaviour unbecoming the character of a gentleman, was found guilty of an irregularity, and was adjudged to be reprimanded for the ſame in ſuch manner as his Majeſty ſhould think fit to direct:—I am commanded to acquaint you, that his Majeſty, under all the circumſtances of this caſe, is moſt graciouſly pleaſed to diſpoſe with any

any other reprimand than that which the promulgation of the sentence in the public orders of the district will virtually convey. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant, (Signed)

CHARLES MORGAN.

Lieutenant-General Musgrave, &c.

OPINION AND SENTENCE.

The Court having minutely examined and warily deliberated upon the evidence in support of the prosecution, as also what has been alledged by the prisoner in his defence, together with the prosecutor's reply, is of opinion—That George Foster Tufnell, Esq. Colonel of the East Middlesex Militia, is *not guilty* upon the first and second of the charges;—the Court doth therefore acquit most honourably the said Colonel Tufnell, prisoner, of all and every part of the said charges. With regard to the third charge, the Court is of opinion, thas although the fact, as stated in it, has been substantiated, nay, that it has been admitted by the prisoner, yet it hath not been made to appear that the service had sustained any injury thereby: the Court cannot, therefore, attach any criminality to Colonel Tufnell; consequently the prisoner is not guilty of having behaved in a scandalous, infamous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman.

Of the fourth, fifth and sixth charges, the Court doth most honourably acquit the prisoner. With respect to the seventh charge, the Court is of opinion, that this charge has been proved, inasmuch as that the prisoner did sign the false certificates; but it noth not appear that he (the prisoner) did so sign knowingly, or with any criminal intentional: the Court is of opinion, therefore, that the prisoner, George Foster Tufnell, Esq. Colonel of the East Middlesex Militia, is guilty of irregularity only, and not guilty of having behaved in a scandalous, infamous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer or a gentleman.—However, the Court having found the prisoner guilty upon charge the seventh in a lesser degree. doth adjudge the said George Foster Tufnell, Esq. Colonel of the East Middlesex Militia, to be reprimanded at such time and place, and by whom his Majesty may deem most proper to appoint.

The Court, before the proceedings are closed, cannot but remark, that the first, second, fourth, fifth and sixth charges (of which the prisoner stands most honourably acquitted) are frivolous and vexatious; and that the whole appear to have been brought forward by the prosecutor, more from motives of malice and resentment, than from a love of justice, or for the good of the service. The Court Martial is dissolved.

LAW PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH, ON AN AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

MR. Garrow moved the Court for leave to file a criminal information against a Reverend Divine of the established church, for sending a challenge to a Lieutenant in a new-raised regiment of cavalry, in Somersetshire, and afterwards posting him for a coward.

It appeared, that in consequence of this challenge, and the circumstances attending it, a Court of Honour was held, the result of whose deliberations was, that the Lieutenant ought not to accept the challenge, but bring the offending Clergyman to public justice.

The Court ordered the information to issue immediately.

THE

THE ART OF ANGLING.

(*Continued from page* 72.)

THE PEARCH.

THE Pearch is bow backed like a hog, and armed with ftiff griftles, and his fides with dry thick fcales. He is a very bold biter, which appears by his daring to venture upon one of his own kind, with more courage than even the ravenous Luce. He feldom grows above two feet long, fpawns once a year, either in February, or March, and bites beft in the latter part of the fpring. His haunts are chiefly in the ftreams not very deep, under hollow banks, a gravelly bottom, and at the turning of an eddy. If the weather is cool and cloudy, and the water a little ruffled, he will bite all day long, efpecially from eight till ten in the morning, and from three till fix in the evening. If there are thirty or forty of them in a hole, they may be all caught at one ftanding: they are not like the folitary pike, but love to accompany one another, and fwim in fhoals, as all fifhes which have fcales are obferved to do. His baits are minnows, little frogs, or brandlings, if well fcoured; when he bites give him time enough, and you can hardly give him too much; for as he is not a leather-mouthed fifh, without you do, he will often break his hold. Angle for him, if you bait with a brandling, with an indifferent ftrong line, and gut at bottom, your hook No. 4, 5, or 6, and at about five or fix inches from the ground. But if you rove for him, with a minnow or frog (which is a very pleafant way) then your line fhould be ftrong, and the hook armed with gimp, and the bait fwimming at mid-water, fufpended by a cork float. I, for my own part, always ufe my trowl, that in cafe a pike fhould take it, I may be prepared for him. Keep your minnows in a tin kettle, and when you bait with one, ftick the hook through his upper lip, or back fin. If you ufe the frog, ftick it through the fkin of his hind leg. Thefe directions being carefully attended to, I dare infure the angler fuccefs.

THE TENCH.

The Tench, the fifhes phyfician, fo called, becaufe his flime is faid to be very healing to wounded fifhes; and what is more ftrange, the voracious pike is fo fenfible of his fovereign virtue, that he will not hurt a tench, although he will feize on any other fifh of his own fize that comes in his way; and when he, or any other fifhes are fick, they find relief by rubbing themfelves againft his body (is a delicious frefh water fifh;) he has fmall fcales, yet very large and fmooth fins, a red circle about the eyes, and a little barb hanging at each corner of his mouth. His haunts are chiefly in ponds amongft weeds; he thrives very ill in clear waters, and covets to feed in foul ones; yet his flefh is nourifhing and pleafant. They fpawn the beginning of July: the proper time to angle for them is early and late, in the months of May, June, the latter end of July, and in Auguft. You muft ufe a ftrong line with gut at bottom. The hook No. 2, or 3, and a quill float; the depth about two feet. He bites beft at red-worms, if you dip them firft in tar, at all forts of paftes made up with ftrong fcented oils, and at one made with the infide of a roll, and honey. Alfo at cad-worms, lob-worms, flag-worms, gentles, marfh-worms, and foft boiled bread grain. Befides the river Stour in Dorfetfhire, fo particularly recommended for plenty of tench and eels, there is Brecknock-Mere, in Brecknockfhire,

being two miles in length, and as much in breadth, full of perch, tench, and eels.

THE FLOUNDER.

The flounder may be fiſhed for all day, either in ſwift ſtreams, or the ſtill deep; but beſt in the ſtream, in the months of April, May, June, and July. Your line muſt be a ſingle haired one, with a ſmall float, and the hook No. 6, or 7. Let your bait touch the ground, which may be any ſort of ſmall worms, waſps, or gentles. He being a fiſh but ſeldom taken with the rod and line, to enlarge on the ſubject would be totally unneceſſary.

THE CHUB.

The chub is a fiſh by no means in very much eſteem, his fleſh being very coarſe, and full of ſmall bones; yet he affords good ſport to the angler, eſpecially to a Tyro in that art. They ſpawn about the beginning of April; and their haunts are chiefly in large rivers, having clayey or ſandy bottoms, in holes ſhaded with trees, where many of them in general keep together. He bites beſt from ſun-riſing till eight, and from three till ſun-ſet. In March and April you muſt angle for the chub with worms, in June and July, with flies, ſnails, and cherries; but in Auguſt and September, uſe a paſte made of Parmeſan, or Holland cheeſe, pounded in a mortar with a little butter, and a ſmall quantity of ſaffron put to it to make it of a yellow colour. In the winter, when the chub is in his prime, a paſte made of Cheſhire cheeſe and turpentine, is very good; but no bait more killing for him, than the pith of an ox's or cow's back bone; you muſt take the tough outward ſkin off very carefully, but take particular care that you do not bruiſe the inward ſkin; alſo the brains of the above animals are excellent for him. Let your line be very ſtrong, with a quill float on it, ſtrong gut at bottom the hook No. 3, or 4, the depth in hot weather—mid-water, in coldiſh near the bottom, and in quite cold weather on the ground. The moſt pleaſant way of taking him is by dibbing; which is thus performed: in a hot ſummer's day, go to any hole that you know they haunt, and you will find perhaps thirty or forty of them baſking themſelves like partridges on the ſurface of the water: then take your rod, which muſt be very ſtrong and long; your line the ſame, but about a yard in length; and bait the hook with a graſshopper: you muſt ſhelter yourſelf behind ſome buſh, or ſtump of a tree, ſo as not to be ſeen; for the chub is very timorous, and the leaſt ſhadow will make him ſink to the bottom, though he will ſoon riſe again. Having therefore fixed your eye upon the largeſt and beſt, drop your bait with great caution before him, and he will inſtantly take it, and be held faſt; for he is a leather-mouthed fiſh, and ſeldom breaks hold, if played properly. There is a very peculiar way of dibbing for them in ſome counties, which I ſhall deſcribe for the reader's information. Where the ſtill deep holes lie almoſt near the middle of the river, or cut, ſo diſtant from the ſhore, that they cannot be taken with a rod and line, two perſons go, one on one ſide the river, and one on the other, having a long line in their hands, which ſhould if all unravelled reach twice acroſs the river; but as they begin with it at firſt, only from one perſon to the other. In the centre of the line, is another ſuſpended from it about a yard long, baited with a cock-ſhaver, or graſshopper: thus prepared th[illegible]rop it as in the former inſtance, before [illegible] like; which when they have hooked,

hooked, the perſon who has the length of line in reſerve, unravels it, and then the other draws the fiſh over to him, and baits the hook a freſh, after which he gives a ſignal, and the other winds up the line again, till it arrives at its proper length; with this ſimple method many pounds weight are taken in an hour.

N. B. In dibbing, where you cannot get a graſshopper, any fly, beetle or moth, will equally anſwer the purpoſe.

THE BARBEL.

The Barbel, ſo called on account of the barb, or beard that is under his noſe, or chops, is a leather-mouthed fiſh; and though he ſeldom breaks his hold when hooked, yet if he proves a large one, he often breaks both rod and line. The male is eſteemed much better than the female, but neither of them are very extraordinary. They ſwim in great ſhoals, and are at the worſt in April, at which time they ſpawn, but ſoon come into ſeaſon again: the places they chiefly reſort, are ſuch as are weedy, gravelly riſing grounds, in which this fiſh is ſaid to dig, and rout his noſe like a ſwine. In the ſummer he frequents the ſtrongeſt and ſwifteſt currents of water; as under deep bridges, wears, &c. and is apt to ſettle himſelf amongſt the piles, hollow places, and in moſs and weeds. In the autumn he retires into the deeps, where he remains all the winter and beginning of the ſpring. The beſt baits for him are Salmon ſpawn, lob-worms, gentles, bits of cheeſe, wrapt up in a wet linen rag to make it tough, or ſteeped in honey for twenty-four hours, and greaves: obſerve that the ſweeter and cleanlier your baits are kept, the more eager he will take them. You cannot bait the ground for him too much, when you angle for him, with any kind of garbage; as lob-worms cut in pieces, malt and grains incorporated with blood and clay, &c. The earlier and later you fiſh for him in the months of June, July, and Auguſt, the better. Your rod and line muſt be very ſtrong; the former ringed, and the latter muſt have gimp at the bottom; a running plummet muſt be placed on your line, which is a bullet with a hole through it: place a large ſhot a foot above the hook, to prevent the bullet falling on it. The worm will of courſe be at the bottom, for no float is to be uſed, and when the barbel takes the bait, the bullet will lie on the ground and not choak him. By the bending of your rod you will know when he bites, and alſo with your hand will feel him give a ſtrong ſnatch, then ſtrike him, and he will be your own if you play him well; but if you do not manage him with dexterity, he will break your tackle. You muſt have on your rod a winch, and a line on it, about thirty yards long.

The moſt famous places near London for barbel angling, are Kingſton-bridge and Shepperton-deeps; but Walton-deeps, Chertſey-bridge, Hampton-ferry, and the holes under Cooper's-hill, are in no wiſe inferior. You may likewiſe meet with them at all the locks between Maidenhead and Oxford.

N. B. Their ſpawn acts as a violent cathartic and emetic.

THE EEL.

Authors of natural hiſtory in regard to the eel have advanced various conjectures; and in ſome meaſure have contradicted each other, entirely on this head, namely, Whether they are produced by generation, or corruption, as worms are; or by certain glutinous drops of dew, which falling in May and June, on the banks of ſome ponds, or rivers, are by the heat of the ſun turned into eels. Abr. Mylius,

R 2 in

in a treatiſe of the origin of animals deſcribes a method of producing them by art. He ſays, that if you cut up two turfs covered with May-dew, and lay one on the other, the graſſy ſide inwards, and thus expoſe them to the heat of the ſun, in a few hours there will ſpring from them an infinite quantity of eels. Eels are diſtinguiſhed into four kinds, viz. the ſilver eel, a greeniſh eel, called a grey; a blackiſh eel, with a broad flat head, and laſtly, an eel with reddiſh fins. The eel's haunts are chiefly amongſt weeds, under roots and ſtumps of trees, holes, and clefts in the earth, both in the banks and at bottom, and in the plain mud, where they lie with only their heads out watching for prey: alſo about flood gates, wears, bridges, and old mills, and in the ſtill waters that are foul and muddy; but the ſmalleſt eels are to be met with in all ſorts of rivers and ſoils. They conceal themſelves in the winter, for ſix months in the mud, and they ſeldom rove about in the ſummer in the day time, but all night long; at which time, you may take a great number of them, by laying night lines, faſtened here and there to banks, ſtumps of trees, &c. of a proper length for the depth of the water, leaded ſo as to lie on the ground; and a proper eel hook whipped on each, baited with the following baits, which he delights in, viz. garden worms, or lobs, minnows, hen's guts, fiſh garbage, loaches, ſmall gudgeons, or miller's thumbs; alſo ſmall roaches, the hook being laid in their mouths There are two ways to take them in the day time called ſniggling and bobbing. Sniggling is thus performed: take a ſtrong line, and bait your hook with a large lob-worm, and go to ſuch places above-mentioned, where eels hide themſelves in the day time; put the bait gently into the hole, by the help of a cleft ſtick, and if the eel is there he will certainly bite; let him tire himſelf by tugging, before you offer to pull him out, or elſe you will break your line. The other method is called bobbing. In order to perform this you muſt ſcour ſome large lobs, and with a needle run a twiſted ſilk through as many of them from end to end, as will lightly wrap a dozen times round your hand; make them into links, and faſten them to ſtrong pack thread, or whip-cord, two yards long, then make a knot in the line about ſix or eight inches from the worms: afterwards put three quarters of a pound of lead, made in a pyramidal form on the cord; the lead muſt be made hollow three parts of the way up it, and then a hole muſt be bored through it, big enough to put the cord through, and let the lead ſlide down to the knot. Then fix all to a manageable pole, and uſe it in muddy water. When the fiſhes tug, let them have time to faſten, then draw them gently up, and hoiſt them quick to ſhore. A boat called a punt is very uſeful in this kind of fiſhing. Some uſe an eel ſpear to catch eels with, which is an inſtrument with three or four forks, or jagged teeth, which they ſtrike at random into the mud.

The rivers Stower in Dorſetſhire; Ankam in Lincolnſhire; and Irk in Lancaſhire, are famed by their reſpective neighbours for very excellent eels. Mr. Pope has celebrated the river Kennet in Berkſhire on the ſame account, in his Windſor Foreſt.

The kennet ſwift, for ſilver eels renown'd.

In Rumſey-mere in Huntingdonſhire are a great quantity of eels and large pikes, which they call hagets; but Cambridgeſhire boaſts of having the moſt and beſt eels, if you credit the natives.

(*To be continued.*)

GUIDE

GUIDE TO THE TURF, OR CALCULATIONS OF THE ODDS IN HORSE RACING.

(*Continued from page* 87.)

EXAMPLE VI.

LET us suppose four hourses, viz. A, B, C, to start for a sweepstakes one single heat, and the bets to be 12 to 7 A against B, 7 to 5 B against C, and 5 to 4 C against D. Now, according to the foregoing bets, what is the odds A against C, A against D, B against D, and the field against each of the horses separately.

To solve these questions, draw the following scheme of their superiority, according to the bets above.

12 A
7 B
5 C
4 D
—
28

It will appear that the odds will be 12 to 5 A against C, 12 to 4, or 3 to 1 A against D; and as the numbers 12, 7, 5 and 4, represents each horse's expectation, it will follow, that the odds against A's winning, will be 16 to 12, or 4 to 3; because, 12 A's expectation, and 16 the sum of all the others expectation; therefore A's probability of winning will be $\frac{12}{28}$, and that of his losing $\frac{16}{28}$, consequently the odds will be 8 to 6, or 4 to 3 the field against A, 21 to 7, or 3 to 1 the field against B, 23 to 5 the field against C, and 24 to 4, or 6 to 1 the field against D.

EXAMPLE VII.

" Let us suppose five horses to start, A, B, C, D, and E, and that the bets are 7 to 6 against any one, and even bets among the rest, "What is the odds that A does not win?

ANSWER.

25 to 6.

In order to solve this, draw a scheme of their respective probabilities as follows:

7 A
6 B
6 C
6 D
6 E
—
31

By this scheme you may readily perceive the odds to be 24 to 7, almost 7 to 2 the field against A; and 25 to to 6, or something more than 4 to 1, that is, $4\frac{1}{6}$ to 1, the field against the other 4.

EXAMPLE VIII.

Let us suppose five to start, viz. A's black horse, B's bay gelding, C's bay gelding, D's grey mare, and E's grey mare; and that the bets are 8 to 6 A against B, even money B against C, 3 to 2 C against D, and even bets D against E; then what will the odds be the field against A, and the geldings against the mares?

Before you can solve this, it will be necessary to form a scheme of their respective probabilities as follows:

8 A
6 B
6 C
4 D
4 E
—
28

By this scheme it will appear, that the odds will be 20 to 8, or 5 to 2 the field against A, for the reasons before given; and it will be 6 to 4 the geldings against the mares. But it is 16 to 9, that both the geldings do not beat the mares.

EXAMPLE IX.

Let us suppose six to start, viz. Lord A's grey horse, Lord B's grey mare, Lord C's bay horse, the Duke of D's bay mare, the Duke of

of E's black horſe, and the Duke of F's black mare; and alſo let us ſuppoſe the bets to be as follows, viz. gold to ſilver, Lord A's grey horſe againſt Lord C's grey mare; even money Lord B's grey mare againſt Lord C's bay horſe; 8 to 6 Lord C's bay horſe againſt the Duke of D's bay mare; even money the Duke of D's bay mare againſt the Duke or E's black horſe, and 5 to 4 the Duke of E's black horſe, againſt the Duke of F's black mare.

Then what is the odds the Lords againſt the Dukes, the three horſes againſt the three mares, the two greys againſt the two bays, the two greys againſt the two blacks, and the two bays againſt the two blacks?

Lord A's grey horſe, Lord B's grey mare, and the Duke of F's black mare, againſt Lord C's bay horſe, the Duke of D's bay mare, and the Duke of E's black horſe?

Firſt draw a ſcheme of their expectations as follows:

21 Lord A's grey horſe.
20 Lord B's grey mare.
20 Lord C's bay horſe.
15 The Duke of D's bay mare.
15 The Duke of E's black horſe.
12 The Duke of F's black mare.
———
103

By which it appears very plain to be 61 to 42, ſomething more than 16 to 11, found by the ſliding rule; by ſetting 61 upon A, to 42 upon B, I find 16 upon A ſtand againſt 11 upon B, very nearly the Lords againſt the Dukes. Secondly, it is 56 to 47, the horſes againſt the mares, almoſt 6 to 5; for as 56 upon A is to 47 upon B, ſo is 6 upon A to little more than 5 upon B, or as 47 upon A is to 56 upon B. Thirdly, it is 41 to 35, the greys againſt the bays, or ſomething better than 7 to 6, found by the ſliding rule as before; for 35 upon A is to 41 upon B, ſo is 6 upon A to very near 7 upon B. Fourthly, it is to 41 to 27, the greys againſt the blacks, better than 6 to 4. Fifthly, it is 35 to 27, the bays againſt the blacks, almoſt 13 to 10; for as 35 on A is to 27 on B, ſo is 13 upon A, to a little more than 10 upon B. And laſtly, it is 53 to 50, Lord A's grey horſe, Lord B's grey mare, and the Duke of F's black mare, againſt Lord E's bay horſe, the Duke of D's bay mare, and the Duke of E's black horſe, ſomething more than 18 to 17; for as 50 upon A is to 53 upon B, ſo is 17 upon A, to a little more than 18 on B.

EXAMPLE X.

Suppoſe eight to ſtart, and their reſpective probabilities for winning as follows:

5 A
1 B
1 C
1 D
1 E
1 F
1 G
1 H
—
12

Firſt it will be 7 to 5 that A will not win; and ſecondly, 15 to 7, that he will come either firſt or ſecond, for $\frac{7}{12} \times \frac{16}{11} = \frac{7}{12}$ the probability of his coming either firſt or ſecond, and the odds 15 to 7.

EXAMPLE XI.

Suppoſe eight ſtart, viz. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, and the bets to be 2 to 1 againſt any thing, and even money among the reſt as follows:

2 A
1 B
1 C
1 D
1 E
1 F
1 G
1 H
—
9

Firſt,

First, it is 7 to 2 that A will not win; secondly, it is 7 to 5 that he comes neither first nor second; $\frac{7}{9} \times \frac{6}{8} = \frac{7}{12}$ the probability, that he comes neither first nor second, which being subtracted from unity, there remains $\frac{5}{12}$ the probability of his coming either first or second, and the odds 7 to 5; and thirdly, it is 7 to 5, that he either comes first, second, or third; $\frac{7}{9} \times \frac{6}{8} = \frac{5}{12}$ the probability, that he neither comes first, second, nor third, which being subtracted from unity, there remains $\frac{7}{12}$ the probability, of his coming either first, second, or third, and the odds 7 to 5.

EXAMPLE XII.

Suppose eight to start, viz. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H; and the bets to be 5 to 2 A against any one, and even money among the rest, as in the following scheme:

5	A
2	B
2	C
2	D
2	E
2	F
2	G
2	H
19	

First, it is 14 to 5 the field against A, almost 3 to 1.

Secondly, it is 168 to 155 something more than 13 to 12, that A comes neither first nor second, for $\frac{14}{19} \times \frac{12}{17} = \frac{161}{323}$ the probability, which being deducted from unity, there remains $\frac{153}{323}$, therefore the odds is 168 to 155.

Thirdly, it is 211 to 112 that he comes first, second, or third; for $\frac{14}{19} \times \frac{12}{17} \times \frac{10}{15} = \frac{112}{323}$ the probability, that he neither comes first, second, nor third, which being deducted from unity, there remains $\frac{211}{323}$, the probability of his being one of the first three, and the odds 211 to 112.

(*To be continued.*)

OBSERVATIONS ON THE STRUCTURE, ECONOMY, AND DISEASES OF THE FOOT OF THE HORSE, AND ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SHOEING.

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EXTRACTS FROM THE OBSERVATIONS.

SECTION I.

On the Natural Form, Structure, and Economy of the Horse's Hoof.

(*Continued from page* 68.)

To ascertain the figure and proportions of the well-formed foot, there is no more necessary than to examine the hoofs of horses, where no shoes or art of any kind has been employed. We shall then find, that the hoofs of the fore feet are as wide from heel to heel as they are long; that is, the bottom of the hoof approaches to a circle. This fact has been so little attended to, that most writers have given plates and descriptions of diseased and contracted feet, when they intended to have described a natural foot.

The common practice of shoeing has been so universally destructive, that unless the hoof be examined before it comes to the hands of the farrier, there is no probability that it should ever be seen in its original perfect figure. From this important circumstance being overlooked, authors have had various opinions respecting good and ill-formed feet; for all of them appear to have made their observations on horses' hoofs that had been repeatedly

repeatedly ſhod, without attempting to eſtabliſh any rule or principle from nature. That rule or principle is the original form of the horſe's foot before it has been altered or perverted by art; for no doubt every animal, as well as every part of an animal, has a certain and determined ſtructure and function, when in health, from which there can be no deviation without producing defects.

We ſhould have no difficulty in demonſtrating that a circular foot, as it comes from the hands of the maker is the beſt poſſible form for the horſe. No one can doubt but that a foot of this deſcription is better adapted to ſupport a great weight, than a ſharp, oblong, contracted foot, which ſinks deep into the ground at every ſtep, and fatigues the animal. It is alſo true, that, in proportion as the hoof is long at the toe, the horſe is liable to trip. Theſe are the obvious inconveniencies of a long contracted hoof; but as the natural hoof is created circular, any deviation from this figure produces an equal alteration of the parts contained within The contents of the hoof are as tender as the quick or ſenſible parts under the nail; and can no more endure preſſure without pain and inconvenience, than the human foot can bear the continuance of ſmall tight ſhoes.

The cavity of the hoof is always completely filled by the foot, ſo that the natural hoof is perfectly equal to contain the foot, without the leaſt preſſure, but not one hair's breadth larger or ſmaller. No ſhoe can poſſibly be fitted with ſuch mathematical exactneſs to the human foot, as the hoof is to that of the horſe. But as the cavity of our ſhoes cannot be diminiſhed without pain, ſo the hoof of the horſe cannot be altered in its form, without a preſſure, equally painful, on the foot, and which, with equal certainty, tends to produce diſeaſe. When the human foot is pinched by too ſmall a ſhoe, the pain is naturally removed by the ſubſtitution of a larger one; but the conſtant ſhoeing of horſes in the common way, gradually increaſes the contraction, and the animal is forced to perform great labour with a hoof that is every day producing more and more preſſure on the foot.

Whatever be the ſtructure and form of the natural hoof, I preſume it will be admitted, that the ſole object of ſhoeing is to preſerve the hoof in the ſame ſtate. No art can improve the original circular foot nature has made; and that practice muſt be pernicious and highly abſurd which alters it. To aſcertain whether this principle has been attended to in practice, and the foot preſerved in health, we have no more to do than examine the hoofs of horſes that have been repeatedly ſhod. It will then be obſerved that nearly in proportion to the repetition of ſhoeing, the foot deviates from a circle, and becomes oblong. Indeed many feet, from this cauſe, are not one third, and ſome not even one fourth as wide as long. Age, however, has no effect in changing the form: for we can not only preſerve horſes' feet in their natural condition, but when contracted reſtore them to their original figure Nevertheleſs, in proportion as the common practice of ſhoeing has been repeated, the heels will generally be more or leſs contracted. An old horſe that has been ſhod, may, therefore, be diſtinguiſhed from a young one by the feet only. This contraction, which uſually terminates in lameneſs, is not the only effect of improper ſhoeing; for thruſhes and corns are generally produced by the ſame cauſe. It is, therefore, of great importance to aſcertain the practice that occaſions ſuch effects; and the means beſt adapted to prevent them.

But

But previously to this enquiry, it is necessary to describe the formation and functions of the crust, sole, frog, and bars.

The whole of the hoof is composed of horny fibres, without the smallest degree of sensation. The crust or wall surrounds the anterior and lateral parts of the foot. It grows obliquely from the coronet downwards, and increases in width as it descends. The crust is the only part that can receive nails without mischief, is thicker at the toe than quarters, and generally thicker at the outer than at the inner quarter. It is smooth and convex on the outside, but laminated and concave within, for the purpose of being united with corresponding laminæ covering the lowest bone of the foot, called the coffin bone. This union of the crust with the coffin bone, sustains the weight of the animal. The horse is not supported by the sole or frog; for, if these parts be removed or diseased, so as to become soft and of a fungous structure, and incapable of resistance, as in canker, the crust is, nevertheless, capable of bearing the whole of the superincumbent weight. If the sole and frog, in reality, supported the weight, then the foot would slip through the crust, when the frog and sole were taken away. But, as the crust supports the weight, even when the sole and frog are removed, there can be no doubt but that one of the functions of the crust is to support the animal. And, as the laminæ are elastic, this furnishes as many elastic springs as there are laminæ, to prevent shake and concussion when the horse is in action. The horny sole is united with the lower part of the crust, and covers the inferior surface of the coffin bone: but between the horny sole and coffin bone there is a vascular substance, called the sensible or feeling sole, and the blood vessels of this part produce the horny sole. The horny sole is concave on the outside, beginning at the junction with the crust, and increasing as it advances towards the center; so that the edge of the sole, united to the crust, is least concave. The sole, on its internal surface, is convex.

The use of the horny sole is to protect the sensible sole from injury, to act as a stop, by embracing the ground, and when the laminated substances elongate, the horny sole at the heels descends. This action of the horny sole contributes very considerably to assist the laminæ in preventing concussion when the horse is in motion.

The bars, or binders, as they are termed, are two in number. They are placed between the frog and sole; and, at the heels, form a broad solid junction with the crust. The toe, or small part of the bar, sometimes reaches externally nearly as far as the toe of the frog. The bars within the hoof are laminated in the same manner as the internal part of the crust, and are attached to the horny sole. The insensible laminæ are intimately connected with the laminæ of the sensible sole.

The use of the external bars is to keep the heels expanded; and the internal laminæ of the bars are intended to prevent dislocation, or separation of the sensible sole, from the horny sole. In a natural hoof there are two large cavities between the frog and bars.

The frog is an insensible body, externally convex, and placed in the center of a sole, of a wedge-like form, pointed towards the toe, but expanded as it advances to the heels. In the center of the broad part there is a fissure, or separation. The frog is connected internally with another frog, of a similar figure, but different in structure. The external frog is composed of soft

soft elastic horn, and totally insensible. The internal frog is much more elastic than the horny frog; it has sensation, is connected above with a small moveable bone, (by some called the shuttle bone) and at the extremity of the heels with two elastic substances called cartilages. The toe of the sensible frog is united to the coffin bone; but more than nine tenths of both frogs are behind the coffin bone. The toe of the sensible and horny frogs, from their connection with the coffin bone, are fixed points, and have no motion; but the heels of the frogs, being placed posterior to the coffin bone, and in contact with moveable, elastic (and not fixed or resisting) substances, a very considerable lever is formed, and whenever the hoof comes in contact with the ground, the frog first ascends, and then descends. The ascent of the frog expands the cartilages, preserves the heels from contraction, and affords to the horse an elastic spring: while its wedge-like form prevents the animal from slipping whenever it embraces the ground. But, without any anatomical enquiry into its internal structure and connection with other parts, the shape and convexity of the frog clearly demonstrate that it was formed to come in contact with the ground.

We cannot suppose that the all-wise Creator would have made an organ, much exposed to injury, without making its structure adequate to its function. We see that animals destined for a cold climate are provided with a much warmer covering than animals in a higher temperature: we discover that the eye is admirably constructed for receiving light; the ear for the vibrations of sound; and every organ, in every animal, beautifully formed to answer its peculiar use. Shall we then doubt that the frog is made with the same degree of wisdom as other organs? Shall we not conclude that it was intended to receive pressure, since its convexity must make it liable to touch the ground at every step? The more we investigate this subject, the more we are convinced that the use of the frog is to prevent the horse from slipping, to preserve the heels expanded, and by its motion to act as an elastic spring to the animal.

Mr. Saintbel, and many others, were of opinion, that the use of the frog, is, to serve as a cushion, or guard to the tendon of the flexor muscle of the foot. Where this opinion prevails, it is very natural to conclude, that art should endeavour to raise the frog from the ground, by a thick-heeled shoe, in order to guard the tendon from bruises. But, if it be a truth that this projecting body was intended to enter the ground, then it will follow, as a law of nature, that unless the frog perform its functions, it must be diseased.

The human legs are formed to support the weight of the body; but if they are constantly kept in a horizontal posture in a state of rest they will soon become enfeebled and diseased. The horse is an animal intended for active life, but if he is suffered to remain long without motion, his whole system becomes affected. Indeed, common observation clearly proves, that no animal, or any part of an animal, can be preserved in health, where the natural functions are perverted. If the real functions of the frog had been equally well understood, then it would have been thought as necessary, for the health of this organ, that it should be in contact with the ground, as we know it to be important for an active animal to have motion.

That the frog was not made to defend the tendon can be demonstrated. There is no medical man, in the least acquainted with the structure

structure and economy of tendons, but must be fully convinced, that the frogs of horses cannot have been formed to protect the tendons from injury. It has been proved by experiment, that the substance of tendons in health has no sensation; and, consequently, that one insensible body (viz. the frog) cannot have been made for the purpose of protecting an organ void of feeling. Again, the frog, being made of a wedge-like form, a great part of the tendon is not covered by the frog, and more than one half of it projects behind the tendon. If the frog had been made to act, as a cushion, to save the tendon, then its shape and magnitude would have been exactly equal to the tendons.

The practice of shoeing, very much depends on the functions of the frog being understood. If the opinions here advanced respecting its uses be well founded, then it must follow, that paring the frog, and raising it from the ground by a thick-heeled shoe, annihilates its functions, and ultimately, if not immediately, produces disease: and that, applying a shoe thin at the heel, and exposing the frog to pressure, is the only proper method to keep it in health. Moreover, it has been demonstrated, from experience, that unless the frog sustain an uniform pressure, it becomes soft and inflamed, and the heels contracted: but if this organ be always in close contact with the ground, then it will be callous, insensible, and healthy, and most of the diseases incident to the foot prevented.

The same degree of pressure applied to the frog, that produces only pleasant sensation when in health, creates exquisite pain when diseased. It is therefore of great importance to preserve the frog sound, for when cut, it becomes highly susceptible of every impression: we might with as much wisdom remove the skin of the human foot, when obliged to walk on stones without shoes.

Granite and other hard substances have no effect on the frog, when it is preserved, and the hoof properly shod: but, where it is soft and tender, in consequence of being cut, and raised by a thick heeled shoe, one stroke from a projecting stone will produce pain, while perpetual pressure, with a proper shoe, is attended with salutary effects.

Those who conceive that the frog was not made to be in contact with the ground, and with that view cut the frog, to diminish its convexity, and employ high heeled shoes for its protection, would do well to consider, whether their practice is in truth conformable to their own principles. If it be true, that no shoe, however high at the heel, applied to any hoof, can prevent the frog from occasional pressure, then it must follow that the practice and principles do not agree: and it can be demonstrated, that no frog is exempt from pressure, even if the shoe be turned up two inches at the heels. Where the roads are covered with a convex pavement, or with loose stones, the frog is liable to be struck by every stone that exceeds the thickness of the shoe: and in other situations, where there are no stones, the cavity of the shoe is filled with earth, so that the frog is frequently exposed to pressure. It therefore becomes a question, whether repeated blows on a part that has been cut, made soft, and very susceptible of impression, will not produce more pain, and more disease, than constant and uniform pressure applied to a frog in health.

Horses wearing high heeled shoes, when a sharp stone comes in contact with a soft and thin frog, are frequently liable to fall. It may be imagined, that if a horse feels pain from the pressure of one blow,

S 2 great

great miſchief muſt enſue, when the ſame cauſe is many times repeated; and that, in proportion as the cauſe is repeated, the effect, or diſeaſe, muſt increaſe. But, it has not been conſidered, that in conſequence of always ſtanding on the frogs (even in the ſtable) on hard ſurfaces, theſe organs become totally inſenſible, and reſiſt even the hardeſt bodies without the leaſt irritation. Nor is this fact inexplicable, or peculiar to the horſe. Do we not ſee that the palms of hands of ſmiths, and watermen, are callous, and feel no inconvenience from ſubſtances that would abſolutely bliſter a hand, in the habit of wearing gloves? And, is it not a fact, that the ſole of the human foot is equally void of feeling, when accuſtomed to walk without ſhoes?

Some writers have admitted that the frog was made to touch the ground; and yet have recommended a ſhoe thick at the heel, which raiſes this organ from preſſure, and deſtroys its functions.

Having ſuperficially deſcribed the formation, and uſes of the cruſt, ſole, bars, and frog, I ſhall now proceed to examine the common method of cutting the hoof, and the form of ſhoe generally employed. We ſhall then be able to determine, if that practice be incompatible with the principles here inculcated; and if it be capable of preſerving the hoof in its natural form, unimpaired by ſhoeing. This object ſhould be particularly kept in view; for that practice muſt indubitably be the beſt, that allows the different parts to perform their reſpective functions, and preſerves them in their original condition.

(*To be continued.*)

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is with pleaſure I have read in many of the former numbers of your juſtly eſteemed Magazine, accounts of the pedigrees and performances of ſome of the moſt famous racers of former periods; but obſerving you have not noticed the noted ſtallion, Black and All Black, I have tranſmitted a ſimilar account of that once favourite horſe. Your's, &c.

I. I. B.

Othello, alias Black and All Black, was bred by William Crofts, Eſq. of Norfolk, got by Crab; Crab was got by the Alcock Arabian, the dam of Crab was got by Baſto, out of a daughter of the ſire of Leeds, and the Byerly Turk; his grand dam was full ſiſter to Mixbury, both got by the Curwen Bay Barb, out of a daughter of Spot, ſon of the Selaby Turk; his great grand dam by the cheſnut white-legged Lowther Barb, out of the Vintner mare. Othello was out of Slamerkin, which was the dam of Mr. Fenwick's Dutcheſs, which was got by True Blue, her dam by Lord Oxford's dun Arabian, out of a mare of the Duke of Newcaſtle's.

In 1748, he won a Fifty Guineas prize, for five years old, at Lewes; and Fifty Pounds at Stockbridge. In 1749, the King's Hundred Guineas for ſix years old, at Saliſbury, Canterbury, Lewes, and Newmarket: after which, the Earl of Portmore ſold him to Sir Ralph Gore, to go to Ireland.—In April 1750, he won an Hundred Guineas at the Curragh of Kildare, given by the Society of Sportſmen; Fifty Guineas at the Great Heath, near Maryborough; 1751, the King's Hundred Guineas at the Curragh

Curragh of Kildare; also won the great match against the Earl of March's Bajazet, at the Curragh. He afterwards became the property of Mr. Fryer, in whose possession, in 1752, he won the Sportsman's Subscription Purse of Fifty Guineas; won the King's Hundred Guineas at the Curragh; also beat the Earl of Antrim's famed Gustavus, and afterwards Mr. Morris Keating's noted gelding, Trimmer. In 1753, he was sold to Dr. Everett, who brought him again to England, and covered, many seasons, at his seat at Stow Hall, in Cambridgeshire.

AN ARTIFICIAL MEMORY FOR THOSE WHO PLAY AT WHIST.

1. PLACE of every suit in your hand; the worst of it to your left-hand, and the best (in order) to the right; and the trumps in the like order always to the left of all the other suits.

2. If in the course of the play you find you have the best card remaining in any suit, put the same to the left of your trumps.

3. And if you find you have the second best card of any suit to remember, place it on the right of your trumps.

4. And if you have the third best card of any suit to remember, place a small card of that suit between the trumps, and the third best to the right of your trumps.

5. To remember your partner's first lead, place a small card of that suit in the midst of your trumps, and if you have but one trump, on the left of it.

6. When you deal, put the trump turned up to the right of all your trumps, and part with it as late as you can, that your partner may know you have that trump left, and so play accordingly.

7. To find where or in what suit your adversaries revoke.—Suppose the two suits on your right hand to represent your adversaries in the order they sit, as to your right and left hand. When you suspect either of them to have made a revoke in any suit, clap a small card of that suit amongst the cards representing that adversary, by which means you record not only that there may have been a revoke, but also which of them made it, and in what suit. If the suit that represents the adversary that made the revoke, happens to be the suit he revoked in, change that suit for another, and, as above, put a small card of the suit revoked in, in the middle of that exchanged suit; and if you have not a card of that suit, reverse a card of any suit you have (except diamonds) and place it there.

8. As you have a way to remember your partner's first lead, you may also record in what suit either of your adversaries made their first lead, by putting the suit in which they made that lead in the place which in your hand represents that adversary, at either your right and left hand: and if other suits were already placed to represent them, then exchange them for the suits in which each of them makes his first lead.

The foregoing method is to be taken, when you find it more necessary to record your adversary's first lead, than to endeavour to find out a revoke.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND PRACTICAL TREATISE ON HORSES, AND ON THE MORAL DUTIES OF MAN TOWARDS THE BRUTE CREATION,

BY JOHN LAWRENCE,

2 vols. 8vo. boards, 14s. *Longman.*

(*Continued from page* 81.)

OUR Author proceeds to remark, that it is not to be contemplated without astonishment, that

that previous to the reign of George the First, no more of the Medical Profession in England had thought it worth his while to bestow a part of his attention upon the nature and diseases of horses; following this with a train of observations on the brutal treatment of horses by ignorant Farriers, &c. he selects an Author of some fame in the Veterinary Art, viz.

GIBSON.

" At length arose William Gibson, destined to the honour of being the first of his countrymen (and I believe of any country in Europe, during the present century) who applied the science of medicine to the brute creation, and who promulged a regular system of veterinary practice, founded on the permanent basis of true medical principles.

" Gibson was bred a surgeon, and lived in Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, as lately as the year 1750, where he had practised veterinary medicine for many years. He had served (if I am rightly informed) as surgeon to Colonel Churchill's regiment of horse, in Queen Anne's wars, when, it is to be presumed, he first obtained a knowledge of the diseases of horses; and as his veterinary practice continued afterwards for upwards of forty years, and was at some periods very extensive, his experience must have been greater, and more to be depended upon, than that of any other man either before or since his time. His works first came abroad between the years 1720 and 1730, and consisted of his Farrier's Guide, in one volume; his Treatise on Dieting Horses, and his Farrier's Dispensary. This last, I have never yet had an opportunity of seeing. An edition of his chief work, The Farrier's Guide, he published in the year 1750, revised by him for the last time, and enlarged to two volumes. His books are written in a plain, unaffected, perspicuous stile, and evince him to have been a man of deep reflection, of candour, and of a most respectable share of medical knowledge. His mind being so thoroughly replenished with his subject, and affecting utility in preference to the graces of composition, he is frequently too diffuse, sometimes tediously prolix; but such of his readers as aim at solid information, rather than trifling amusement, will on that head find little to regret. He very freely acknowledged the little he owed to preceding writers, which chiefly consisted in the names and catalogue of diseases. No author abounds so much in cautions against the ignorant and temerarious practice of farriers and grooms, more particularly in the article of violent purges; and his works are totally free from the barbarous absurdities of his veterinary predecessors, excepting one solitary instance, where his philosophy and good sense suffering a momentary suspension, he incautiously recommends the stupid and cruel practice of attempting to dilate narrow heels, an inch or two, by the insertion of a splint of iron in the frush, which was to be previously cut open with a fleam, in order to the reception of the iron; as though it were equally practicable to force nature from her destined course, as, experience teaches us, it is, to assist her in it by gentle and legitimate means. But it is indeed wonderful that they stopped where they did, and that Markham, or some other conjuror of the enlightened days of yore, did not recommend an attempt to increase the longitudinal dimensions of a horse's neck, by virtue of an operation of the mechanic powers. Of this absurdity, however, as well as of several others of minor consequence, the judicious

judicious Gibson has purged his writings in the last edition. Indeed he enjoyed, in the interim, the advantage of consulting the invaluable work of Dr. Bracken, of whose remarks (made, it is true, with here and there a spice of the usual petulance of that eccentric writer) he has numerically taken the advantage, but without acknowledging the obligation, which he surely might have done without shame, considering the great learning and medical ability, as well as equestrian knowledge, of his competitor.

"The chief merit of Gibson is, as a writer on veterinary medicine and surgery; in those lights, his works are above all price, for they are the productions of a judicious and well qualified professional man, who described his own extensive practice. As an equestrian, or sportsman, he had no pretensions; but had nevertheless formed, and apparently from his own observations, the justest ideas of the nature and true conformation of horses, as well as of their defects. In fine, this author must ever be esteemed as the father of veterinary science, to whom all succeeding authors, as well as all true lovers of the horse, are under infinite obligation; and when some wealthy and generous sportsman shall hereafter have erected a stately and comfortable mansion, for the accommodation of the noblest and best of all brute animals, let him also rear a monument of his own good sense, taste and gratitude, by adorning the edifice with a statue of William Gibson."

BRACKEN.

"The justly celebrated Dr. Bracken, whose name is familiar to the ear of every sportsman, stands next in order of time. As a writer, he is perhaps as singular a character as ever appealed to the judgment of the public. Highly respectable for his erudition, of a judgment most profound on all subjects which he undertakes to discuss; possessing a most penetrating power of mind to detect sophistry and discover truth (the characteristic of sterling ability) he yet failed in decorum of character as an author, and in the art of delivering himself with propriety in composition; although ever perspicuous, his style is generally mean, and his arrangement and manner loose, desultory, and incoherent; occasionally, his vulgarity, and even insipidity, exceed all bounds. Who would suppose, after this, that he could possibly have had a relish for the beauties of composition? and yet that indubitably appears to have been the case, from the obvious warmth of his mind, when he quotes that sublime and inimitable description of the horse from the book of Job, and from the partiality which he so frequently expresses for some of the most polished writers.

"Bracken was a pupil of that great medical luminary, Professor Boerhaave, and afterwards went through regular courses of anatomy and midwifery at Paris. On return to his own country, he acted in the double capacity of physician and practitioner in midwifery. His principal works were—Notes on Captain Burdon's Pocket Farrier, published in 1735.—The Midwife's Companion, 1737.—A Treatise on Farriery, 2 vols. 1738.—Lithiasis Anglicana, a pamphlet; and a translation from the French of Maitrejan, on the eye.

"This author lived at a period of time when the true principles of physic had already been discovered, and the *modus operande* of medicines was well known; and he seems to have obtained a very ample share of such knowledge, both from theory and experience.

It

It is agreed, I understand, that, since that time, no new discoveries have been made in fundamentals at least; unless we are to reckon as such the chemical principles of M. Lavoisier; the medicinal use of factitious airs, being by no means as yet fully established. He was very severe upon pretenders of all kinds; and his judgment, respecting the efficacy of certain pretended specifics, in particular, Mrs. Stephens' solvent for the stone, and the Ormskirk remedy for canine madness, has been fully confirmed by subsequent experience.

"The Doctor was himself a sportsman, well known upon the turf, and in the habit of training several horses annually. His two volumes of farriery comprehend the whole of the subject of the horse, excepting the military manege, which he professes not to understand; indeed upon the art of shoeing he says little, but that little serves to convince us that he entertained the justest ideas upon the matter, and such as are, at this instant, prevalent with our practitioners of best repute. His books are generally, in all matters of importance, as applicable to the occasions of the present time, as if written but yesterday; and the errors in them so few and insignificant, that they are unworthy the trouble of enumeration. Considering his great judgment in horses, as well as medical knowledge, I shall not scruple to place Dr. Bracken at the head of all veterinary writers, ancient or modern; an opinion in which I am supported by the judgment of the public, his Treatise on Farriery having passed through a greater number of *real* editions, than that of any writer on horses since; notwithstanding the vulgarity of his style, and the total want of attraction in his manner. A number of editions of the works of a new writer, hastily puffed off, form no satisfactory proof of his merit; but the ultimate judgment of the public is ever infallible."

(*To be continued.*)

THE EARL OF DARLINGTON'S STABLES,

A beautiful Engraving, to face this page.

STAINDROP, MAY 26, 1798.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

CONFORMABLE to request, I send you Mr. Robson's Drawing of the Earl of Darlington's Stables; the same being an exact representation, I consider it unnecessary entering into a description of their outward form. The whole length of the building measures two hundred and ninety-one feet. The open arches in the center, receive the carriages under the principal granary. The inside is finished with much neatness, and contains thirty-four excellent stalls, with two convenient apartments for saddles, &c. The upper rooms in the two wings, are fitted up for the convenience of the grooms.

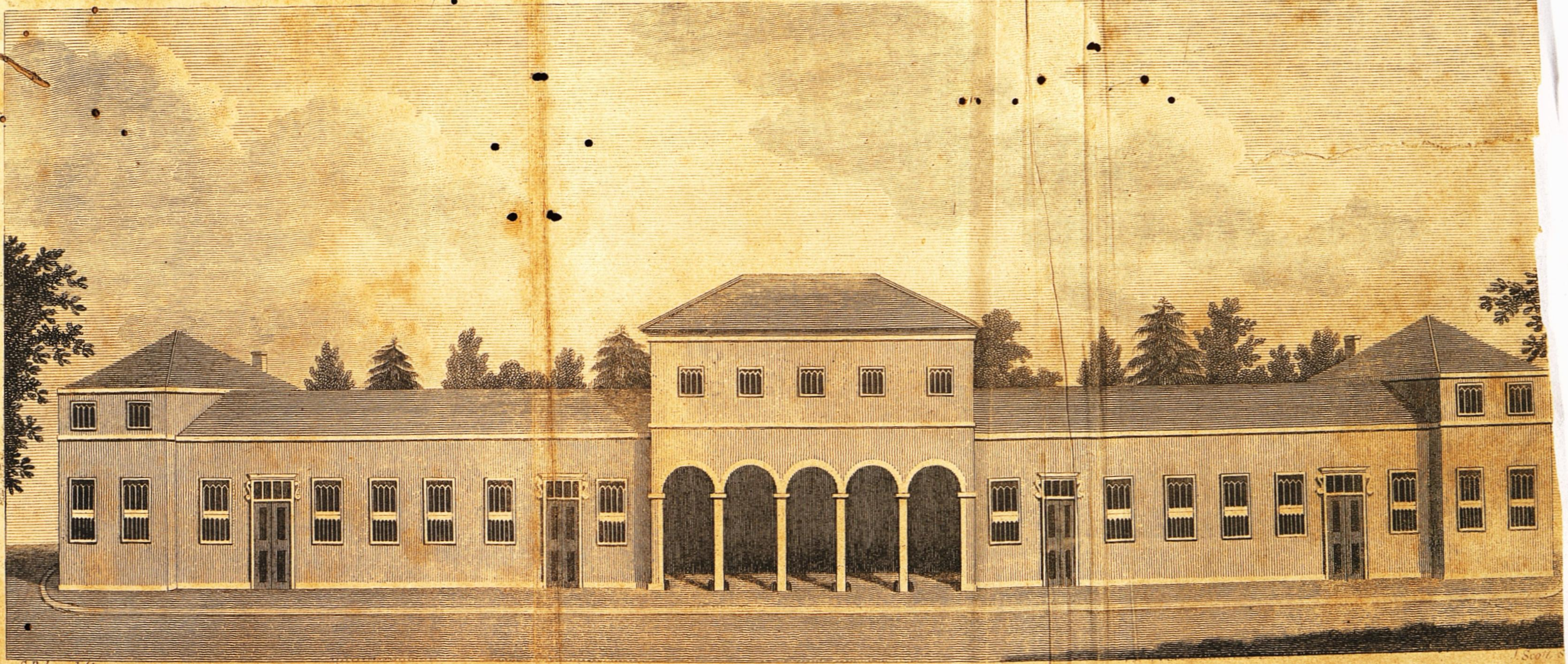
Your's, &c.

W. W.

THE GAME OF AMBIGU, OR THE BANQUET.

THIS game is very entertaining, and the rules of it are very easy; by the name you learn the nature of it, for in effect it is an assemblage of several sorts of games.

To



S. Robson del.t J. Scott Sc.

South view of the EARL of DARLINGTON'S STABLES at RABY.

Published July 1st 1798 by J. Wheble warwick court.

To play this game, you take an entire pack of fifty-two cards, and throw out the figures, and count, by the points of the other cards, a ten for a ten, an ace for one, and so of the rest.

Several persons may play at Ambigu; from two to six; but the most agreeable party is that of five or fi[...].

Be[...]e you begin, you should take a [...]umber of counters, to which you may fix what value you please, and mark the time or number of deals you intend to play; if the time is marked, any player that is a loser, has a right to quit the party before the time is expired; but never those that have won; though one or two of the losing players should have quitted; but when the number of deals is marked, all the players are to play till the party is finished.

After these points are settled, you see who is to deal; having first shuffled the cards, and they are cut by his left hand man, he deals each player two cards one after the other; and when each player examines his cards, he sees if he has a prospect of success, either by the point, the prime, the sequence, the tricon, or the flux, or by any two of these advantages, or lastly, by the fredon; if he has, he stands his game; if not, he says *I pass*; he then discards one or both of his cards, and the dealer gives him others in their room, and so of the rest.

He who with his first two cards has a good prospect, instead of saying *pass*, says *baster*, or enough, and puts down one or two counters, according as is agreed.

The dealer then takes the remaining stock without touching the discards, and shuffles and cuts as before, and deals in like manner by two's, which makes four to each player.

The first player then examines his four cards, and if he sees he has a good hand, he stands his game; if not, he passes; and if all the others do the same, the last, who is the dealer, puts down two counters, besides those which every one puts down for the poul, and for the deals; and obliges, by that means, every one to stand his game.

You are to observe, that if one of the other players has a good game, or that he expects to have, by the disposition of his four cards; or that the last player will not put down the two counters we have just mentioned, he says *va*, or go, with two or three counters more, or a greater number if he chooses it; and if nobody stands the game, he takes up what was put down for the deal, and the last player, besides that, pays him two counters, unless he himself makes the *vade*.

If it should happen that there are two or more players that will make the *vade*, each of them, in that case, discards in his turn, what he thinks proper of his game, or none, as he chooses; however, he is not permitted, for that time, to return on the players, who make the *vade* before they have discarded, and has received, at most, four cards for the last time.

When all the discards are finished, each player speaks in his turn, and if he has received nothing that he expected, he says *pass*; and if all the others say the same, the *vade* remains for the next deal.

But if any of the players has a good game, and having made the *revy*, he sets some more counters than there are on the game; he is allowed either to stand the *revy*, or to pass: if he passes, he takes up all, and receives from each player what he has of the point, prime, sequence, tricon, flux, or fredon: the value of each of these you will see hereafter.

If any of the players stand the *revy*, he may then *revy* in turn; and after the revys are made, and the play ended, each player that stands it, shews down his game, that it may be seen who has won, and the others pay to him the sequence, tricon, and the rest, according as they have agreed.

The principal view of this game, is to make a good point, prime, sequence, tricon, flux, or fredon; terms that we shall now explain, and at the same time shew their value.

An explanation of the Terms of the Game of Ambigu, and their value.

The *point* consists of two or three cards of the same suit, as diamonds, clubs, &c. it is the lowest part of the game; the superior point takes place of the inferior, and is paid by a mark, or a counter, from each player, besides the poul, the vade, and the revys, to him that wins it. You are to observe, that one card makes no point, so that a four and a five, that make only nine, take place of a ten, and so of the rest; and in the same manner, three cards of an inferior point take place of two of superior.

The *prime* is four cards of different suits; this wins in preference to the point, and is paid by two counters from each player, besides the poul, the vade, and the revys; and if the points that compose are above thirty, it is called the *grand prime*, and is paid by three counters from each: the higher prime takes place of the lower.

The *sequence*, is a tierce in the same suit, as a five, six, and seven; this takes place of the point and prime, and is paid by three counters from each, besides the poul, and the higher sequence takes place of the lower.

The *tricon* is three tens, three nines, three fours, or any three cards of the same rank: this takes place of the point, prime, and sequence, and is paid by four counters from each, besides the poul, &c. and the higher tricon takes place of the lower.

The *flux* is four cards in the same suit, as four hearts, four diamonds, &c. and this wins in preference to the tricon, sequence, prime, and point, and is paid by five counters from each player, besides the poul, the vade, and the revys.

These five are the simple games that compose the Ambigu. We are now to show those that are double, as containing two of them, for which reason they take place of any single ones.

The tricon, with the prime, is when three aces, or three other cards of the same rank, are joined to a fourth card of a different suit, by which means it takes place of the other simple games, and is paid as much as the other two games would have been paid separately.

The flux, with the sequence, takes place of the tricon with the prime, and of all simple games, and is paid in like manner what would have been paid for them separately.

A sequence, of four cards, takes place of a sequence of three, though the latter should contain a higher point than the former.

The fredon, which is four tens, four aces, four nines, &c. is consequently higher than the other games; it takes place of them accordingly, and is paid by eight points for the fredon, and two or three for the prime, according as it is great or small; the higher fredon takes place of the lower, and that of aces is the lowest of all.

When the point, the prime, the sequence, and the flux, are equal, the elder wins it by right of seniority. Having thus fully explained the parts of the game, we shall now give the laws of play.

Laws

Laws of the Game of Ambigu.

1. When there are two or three players that have an equality, the eldest wins it, unless in the point, where two cards in sequence, as four and five, or five and six, take place of two and seven, or seven and four, where the points and cards are equal.

2. He that makes the second revy, cannot revy above what has been already made, after the cards are dealt for the last time.

3. A player may revy over another, when they have all passed and are engaged in it; the first may then be of the revy with the others, and revy above them, if he has a game sufficiently strong to do it. The players may, by common consent, regulate the revys, that they may not be exposed to so great a loss.

4. How great soever the revy is, no one can win or lose more than the counters that are before him, or that are due to him by the other players, for you cannot oblige him to stand to more.

5. This game is not to be played on credit, that is to say, a player is not to go for more than he has stakes; if he would do that, you are first to *decave*, that is, give fresh counters, for which he is to pay before he plays.

6. You have a right to demand what you have won, till the cards are cut for the next deal, but not afterwards.

7. It is not permitted to take any money from your purse, or to borrow any after you have seen the third hand, therefore, after seeing the first two cards, and finding that you have a promising game, you may do it when any one deals again, and stake what you think proper, by saying, I have so many counters.

8. Though you have nothing remaining before you, or all that is engaged on the revy, you pay, nevertheless, the value of the game to him that wins it; that is, the value of the point, prime, sequence, flux, or tricon, &c. and as was observed before, all except the vades and revys.

9. Every time there is a pass, the cards must be dealt without shuffling, and they are only shuffled and cut, when the first and second vades are made.

When there are not cards sufficient to deal to every player, and it is to be done after having dealt all that there are, they take up the discards, which are shuffled, cut, and dealt, to compleat the number wanted.

10. If any one of the players foresees that there will not be sufficient cards, and that they will be obliged to take the discards, he is at liberty to put his discard on one side, that they may not be taken up with the rest, lest the same cards that were useless to him before should be dealt him again; or lest being good cards, they should make another player's game good.

11. He who calls his game wrong, as a wrong sequence, flux, or prime, &c. pays nothing for that mistake, because, to make his game good, it must be shewn down on the board; and the others ought not to mix their cards, till they have seen his game; for if they should mix them with their discards, he that called his game wrong shall, nevertheless, count it, by shewing it down, in order to punish the others for their inadvertency.

12. He who has too many, or too few cards, whether it be after the first deal, or after the discard, loses the coup or deal, and his money, whether it is a vade or a revy; it is of consequence, therefore, to take

take care of your game, and not to ask for more than you ought to have, as there is no penalty for him that deals them, unless he deals them himself.

13. If the dealer neglects to shuffle, and to have the cards cut, when he makes use of the discards, as we have said, he shall be obliged to pay four marks to the game, and lose the coup, without its being prejudicial to the other players, who shall finish their revys and the coup, which they shall be paid, according to the value of their cards.

14. If either of the players should shew his hand or his discard, he shall lose the coup, and pay four counters to the game.

The most entertaining parts of this game, are the revys that are made, and the curiosity the player has of seeing the cards that he draws, in hopes of finding what he wants; in which, however, he is very frequently disappointed.

This game is very social and amusing, and therefore very fit to pass away an irksome hour; but, as it might carry the player too far, it is highly proper to set a bound to what shall be lost, and never suffer the play to continue, after it has once reached that point.

MANNER OF HUNTING THE ELEPHANT IN THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

THE method of capturing these animals by the Moors, consists of the following manœuvres:—In times of drought, when the elephants being in want of water, are used to haunt certain particular spots, where they know they shall find water to quench their thirst. These people, a strong and hardy race of men, go a hunting in parties, consisting of four men each, accompanied by some stout young lads, their children, whom they have brought up to this business, and in this manner search the wood through, till they have found a herd of elephants. Having attained this point, they pitch on the largest of these animals, and keeping continually hovering about him, endeavour to get him away from the rest. The elephant, on his part, wishes for nothing so much as to get rid of these troublesome visitors, and accordingly strives to drive them out of the wood.

On the other hand, the boldest and most expert of these fellows, with an ebony stick, which he carries with him, about two feet long, begins a sham fight with the elephant, who bangs the stick heartily with his proboscis; but the Moor parrying the strokes, and taking care to avoid coming to close quarters, by leaping from one side to the other, the elephant grows extremely angry, and does every thing in his power to disarm this strange fencing master, and take his life. But besides this adventurous enemy, he finds two more to contend with, one on each side of him; and while he is engaged with these, comes a fourth behind him, and, watching his opportunity, throws a rope made into a noose, round one of his hind legs. At this instant, the lads, knowing that the animal has work enough cut out for him before him, and that his whole attention is taken up by the stick, approach him with the greatest boldness, and fastening the noose as quickly as possible round his leg, drag him on till they find a tree fit for their purpose, to which they fasten him, and let him stand. In the mean time two of the men run home, and bring a tame elephant, to which, having coupled the wild one, they lead them together to the stable.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

ALL I can ſay in behalf of the Anecdotes incloſed, is to vouch for their authenticity: they are, within the bounds of probability, and of courſe partake not of the wonderful; but ſuch as they are I tranſmit them for your peruſal, and if you think proper to give them a place in your entertaining publication, you will confer an additional obligation on, Gentlemen, your's, &c. E. M.

ANECDOTES OF SHOOTING.

A friend of mine going out partridge-ſhooting, and trying amongſt ſome brakes, his pointer ſtood a ſingle bird, which my friend killed; obſerving the dog draw, he ſoon reloaded, and ſprung another, which he alſo ſhot; and his dog continuing to draw, he roſe, fired at, and killed the whole covey, conſiſting of ſix birds at as many ſhots.

A perſon I am acquainted with, obſerving ſome fieldfares in a meadow cloſe to his houſe, got to a low window looking out into the field to ſhoot at them, through which, aiming at a bird, he killed it, and perceived another that had ſtood in the ſame direction inſtantly drop more than twenty yards beyond the one he ſhot at.

Two gentlemen trying for a woodcock, their dogs, at length, fluſhed one, from a little coppice, when one of them ſhot and ſtruck the birds head clean from the reſt of his body.

A man in the village of Wraxall, Somerſetſhire, being out a ſhooting, ſprung two ſnipes from a plaſh at the corner of a hedge, and taking aim at one, he killed both at the ſame ſhot.

The ſame perſon (who is well known as a very good markſman) once ſeeing ſome ſtone plovers, or curlews in a field adjoining a warren, endeavoured to get at them, by creeping along behind a wall, where he looked over, and perceiving two at ſome diſtance, was going to ſhoot, when one that he had not ſeen, roſe up nearer; he levelled and killed his bird, and at the ſame time ſhot one of thoſe on the ground which had ſtood in a direct line with the other at the inſtant of drawing the trigger, the ſpace between being little leſs than thirty paces.

Lately going through an orchard with his gun, he obſerved two hawks chacing each other, when firing at the one neareſt him, both of them fell to the ground.

A gentleman, whoſe veracity I can depend on, as he was ſhooting, ſaw two hares pitched in a marſhy ground; he ſhot, but they fled away unhurt, when, to his great ſurpriſe, at a little diſtance from the ſpot, he found two ſnipes dead, and another fluttering on the graſs.

A kinſman of mine was once walking through a comb as he returned from ſhooting, and perceived ſome ivy that adhered to the ſide of a rock gently agitated, as if by ſomething creeping underneath; the day being remarkably calm, he thought it could not be the wind; the motion continuing, with a ſlight ruſtling, he let fly at a venture amongſt the leaves, and with amazement, ſaw a fine large martin that he had ſhot come tumbling down the rocks.

This perſon, a very old ſportſman, has ſhot ſeveral woodcocks in the courſe of his life abſolutely without ſeeing them. It is obſervable, that he had marked the bird down behind ſome ſmall buſh or brake through which he fired, and found it dead on the other ſide.

The moſt extraordinary ſhot with reſpect

respect to the number of birds killed that has ever came within my knowledge, is one of a boy in my neighbourhood, who, with a little piece that I had lent him, in sight of several persons, killed thirteen fieldfares on a small bush, where they had flocked together for the haws, it being in the hard winter of ninety-four.

A warrener, of the name of Smith, near Bristol, killed eleven plovers at a shot.

A gamekeeper, in Somersetshire, being out pheasant shooting the 12th of October, had killed a brace, when he thought he heard another rising amongst the leaves, but soon perceived it was a woodcock, which fell to the ground as he fired, and afforded him the opportunity of saying that he had the first in the country. E. M.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

MONDAY, JUNE 18.

THE KING *versus* JOHN GORDON SINCLAIR.

THIS was a prosecution at the instance of Monf. Charles Alexander de Calonne against Col Sinclair for wilful and corrupt perjury.

The facts of the case are shortly these: Monf. de Calonne, at Coblentz, in April, 1792, attending the affairs of the French Princes, in whose service the defendant was a Colonel, purchased a charger of the defendant for 100 louis d'or, paid him by the hand of his Valet de Chambre, who took a receipt for the money. Some time afterwards Monf. de Calonne, as also the defendant, came to this country, and the defendant brought an action, in the Common Pleas, against M. de Calonne for the 100 louis d'or. Upon the receipt being produced for the money received by the defendant, it was alledged on his behalf, that this receipt produced by Monf. de Calonne was a forgery, upon which it was impounded by the Officer of the Court, and the trial stopped. After this Monf. de Calonne filed a Bill against Mr. Sinclair in the Exchequer, to which Mr. Sinclair put in his answer, denying that Monf. de Calonne's Valet ever paid him the 100 louis d'or, and positively insisting that the receipt was a forgery. Upon which Monf. de Calonne preferred a bill of indictment against Mr. Sinclair for wilful and corrupt perjury in this answer. This indictment came on to be tried before Lord Kenyon and a Jury of Merchants in Guildhall, London, when the defendant was found guilty.

This day he came up to receive the judgment of the Court.

He produced an affidavit, stating the history of his life, which from the age of eighteen has been purely military, and referring to the documents he produced in Court.

These documents were read; they consisted of certificates from the Magistracy at Bruffels; letters from Monsieur, from Comte d'Artois, Duc de Fitz James, Marshal Broglio, from a brother officer in the service of the Princes, and from several other illustrious personages—all verifying that he was an admirable Officer, and, to their entire belief, a man of strict honour. Some of these documents were directed to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and to Mr. Secretary Dundas, recommending Mr. Sinclair to their notice, as a brave and deserving Officer, &c. &c.

Lord Kenyon observed, that in strictness none of these documents were evidence in the case before the

the Court; but humanity induced the Court to receive them.

Mr. Gibbs ſaid, he was of counſel for the unfortunate defendant, the gentleman who ſtood before their Lordſhips. The greater part of what had been juſt read to the Court he had never ſeen nor heard until it came into Court. He was aware that the greater part of theſe documents were not evidence, ſpeaking ſtrictly, and he felt that his client had great indulgence in having them read. The defendant, he ſaid, preſented a picture which could not fail of exciting the compaſſion of the Court. It appeared that Colonel Sinclair bled for his country at ſo early a period of life as eighteen years of age, for at that time he was wounded at Bunker's Hill. He then went into a foreign ſervice, where he conducted himſelf with honour. To ſay he was a man of courage was to ſay nothing of him, but he conducted himſelf with great ſkill and fidelity as a military officer. He was appointed to places of great truſt and importance, and he gave ſatisfaction every where. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his fidelity, ſkill, and zeal, in the ſervice of the unfortunate Princes of France, who had never been able to make him any remuneration. He actually advanced to one of theſe Princes 100,000 livres, for which he had no return but an acknowledgment of it, and never aſked for any other. He had met the commendation of theſe illuſtrious Princes, whom he had thus ſerved and aſſiſted, and he forbore to preſs them for any pecuniary recompence. The mind of ſuch a man was not likely to be the ſeat of diſhonour. In any, except this ſtage of the proceeding, there might, perhaps, be a mode of defending him different from the courſe now to be taken, but after the finding of the Jury there was but one courſe that could be taken. The Court had heard his ſtory; they had heard how bravely, ſkilfully, and faithfully he had fought, firſt for his country, and afterwards for the Princes of the Blood of France; they had heard how theſe illuſtrious perſons and others ſpoke of him. His recent misfortunes had ſo bent down his mind, that he was well perſuaded that Monſ. de Calonne himſelf, if he were preſent, would not aſk for a ſevere judgment againſt him.

Mr. Beſt made an able ſpeech on the ſame ſide.

Mr. Erſkine ſaid, he was perſuaded the Court would readily believe, that he and his learned friend, Mr. Garrow, were ſincere in the declaration he made for both, as counſel for this proſecution—that they had no diſpoſition to take away from the humane conſideration of the Court, all the matters laid before them on behalf of the defendant. They had conſented to ſimilar evidence at the trial, and without their conſent it could not have been received. He confeſſed that he perſonally felt a great deal of regret at the whole courſe of the proceedings in this cauſe. The unfortunate gentleman who now ſtood for judgment, was a man of family, and connected in marriage with perſons of high diſtinction in his own country, and he had made application to put this matter in a train of ſettlement. If the gentleman whom he repreſented in Court were to bring before their Lordſhips his ſervices, the honour and integrity with which he had conducted himſelf would be manifeſt to the Court, as they were indeed to all Europe. Monſ. de Calonne had no object in this proſecution, but to defend himſelf from the fatal conſequences to which he would have been liable had he not inſtituted this proſecution. If, on the trial of the indictment, Mr. Sinclair had ſaid, that this ſubject of the receipt muſt have ariſen from a miſtake, or ſome deluſion

delusion of memory, Monf. de Calonne would have been perfectly satisfied.

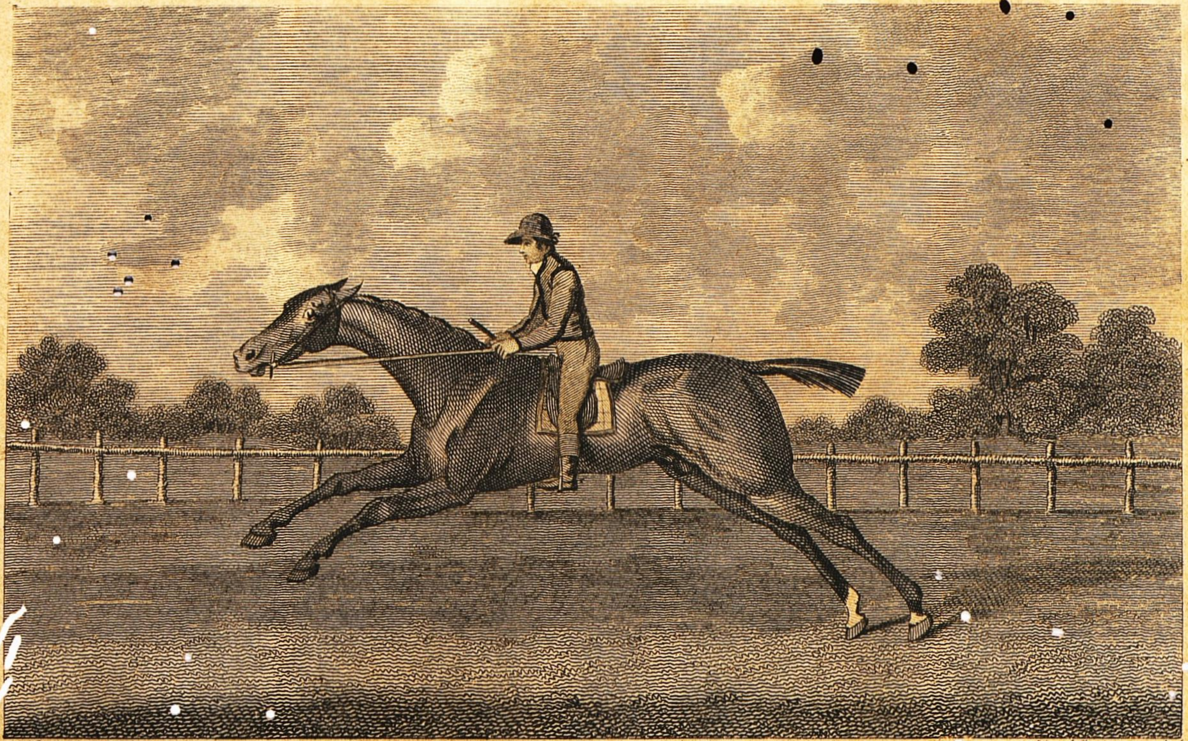
He was persuaded Monf. de Calonne would have followed his advice as Counsel, which would have been to drop the matter upon receiving an apology; but the course which Colonel Sinclair took, did not involve the honour only, but the life also of M. de Calonne; for the receipt was complained of as a forgery, which laid the foundation of a capital crime against Monf. de Calonne. This was unfortunately insisted on at the trial; and therefore, which he was willing to allow, that in every thing but this, Colonel Sinclair had conducted himself laudably; yet, he must take care that his client was not to suffer in his reputation; that was perhaps best done by saying, that Monf. de Calonne did not now instruct his Counsel to press for a severe punishment on this unfortunate gentleman. He left it entirely with the Court; it was for his own honour, and for his own life, that he had proceeded thus far. Both his honour and his life being safe, Monf. de Calonne had nothing further to press upon the Court.

Lord Kenyon then ordered that the defendant be brought up this day se'nnight to receive the judgment of the Court.

ANECDOTES OF A LEGACY HUNTER.

MR. J. who venerates his initial, and is the most complete egotist probably within the bills of mortality, is also one of the most successful adventurers in the lottery of death. This wheel of fortune, like that at Guildhall, is seldom propitious to those who are the most sanguine in the pursuit, or its most needy votaries. A tradesman upon the brink of failing frequently purchases a ticket at Mr. Hazard's, or even at Mr. Goodluck's, without either retrieving his affairs, or protracting his ruin, whilst the proprietor of a brace of plumbs, or a Nabob, carelessly eyes his number in the list opposite 20,000, without the least emotion of pleasure, or the smallest sensation of joy. So Mr. J. peruses the will of his most intimate friend at the Commons, without either dropping a tear for his loss, or contracting a muscle for his own gain. Mr. J. is a systematic legacy-hunter; he has calculated all the chances of new wills, and fresh codicils, and can tell you to a fraction the value of a testamentary *item* in his behalf, through all the alphabetic range of his friends initials.

J. is supposed to be worth fifteen thousand pounds in the funds, and he has made promissory bequests of about fifteen millions. He cultivates an intimate acquaintance with every person of property in his neighbourhood; he is a man of some pleasantry, and a tolerable good companion. After having ingratiated himself in the opinion of his new friend, he drops some hints that he has just made a new codicil to his will, a distant relation having greatly disobliged him, and that his worthy friend at his elbow is not forgotten. If this does not produce a reciprocality of sentiment in his behalf, he enters into a detail upon the ingratitude of kinsmen, and generally concludes with Swift, "that the merriest faces are seen in mourning coaches." When this does not operate, he then has recourse to his last expedient, which is to remind his *bosom friend* that we are all mortal, and that it is necessary to prevent confusion among relations and expectants. Having succeeded



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PATRIOT.

ceeded in this hint, he then proposes himself as the manufacturer of the testament, having been brought up to the law; but despising the infamy of the profession, he is resolved to encourage it as little as possible, and is therefore always desirous of contracting its gains.

It were needless perhaps to add, that in the course of this fabrication, he throws out such useful hints, as he thinks will tend most to his advantage. J. has nevertheless been sometimes disappointed, when he has brought matters even to this promising crisis. When he hinted the other day to Dr. Legend, "That it was just in that numerical *item* in his will, that he had bequeathed the Doctor five hundred pounds," the Doctor replied with a smile, "that his uncommon generosity proved his riches, and therefore he should, in that very *item*, bequeath J. nothing but his everlasting thanks for his kindness." Again, it was but a few months since, when, attending the levee of Mr. Feeble, after being given over, Mr. J. with an unparalleled hypocritic face, lamented he was afraid he should be compelled to wear mourning for the loss of so dear a friend. Feeble, knowing his man, replied, "that as J. had so often wore black with a smile on his face, he intended for once, that J. should appear in colours with a rueful countenance," adding, "Mr. J. having discovered your real character, I struck you out of my will last night."

Notwithstanding these, and many such disappointments, beyond the reach of calculation, Mr. J. is supposed to have realized about twelve thousand five hundred pounds, in the course of his profession, *legacy hunting*, and now contents himself, like Cæsar in his Commentaries, in relating his own victories over the deceased, and even declares, his character being too generally known to admit of any further deception, that he has never yet made his will, penned a codicil, or wrote an *item*, though he has disposed of so many imaginary thousands through that vehicle. Your's, &c.

B.

FRONTING THIS PAGE IS TO BE PLACED THE ENGRAVING OF PATRIOT.

MR. Sartorius, who furnished the drawing in a note to the Publisher, says,

"Patriot, got by Rockingham, "from an original picture in the "possession of C. Wilson, Esq. at "Elmsall Lodge, near Doncaster. "Mr. Wilson sold this horse to "Mr. Tatton for One Thousand "Pounds.

"J. A. SARTORIUS."

For the SPORTING MAGAZINE.

AN ENQUIRY, WHETHER CRICKET AND WHIST ARE GAMES OF ENGLISH INVENTION.

MR. EDITOR,

IN the wardrobe account of the 28th year of King Edward the First, (A. D. 1300) published lately by the Society of Antiquaries, among the entries of money issued for the use of his son, Prince Edward, in playing at different games, is the following item:

"Domino Johanni de Leek capellano domini Edwardi fil ad *creag* et alios ludos per vices, per manus proprias apud Westm. 10 die Apriles 100 Sr. page 157."

It is remarked in the preface, p. xlii. that there is no word in the Glossaries that comes near this sense

ſenſe of a game, in which *creag* could have been uſed; but I apprehend light will be thrown upon it by the following extract of a letter from Mr. Maurice, jun. to Mr. Roger Gale, dated May 13, 1743, and printed in Biblioth. Topog. Britan. No. II. Part. iii. p. 393.

"On diſcourſe of plays, obſerving that the inſtrument uſed thereat generally gives the denomination to the game, and recollecting all I could of the ball plays, uſed by the Greeks and Romans, and conſulting Ballinger *de Ludis Vet*, Rouſe, Godwyn, and Kennet, find nothing of cricket there—a very favourite game with our young gentlemen. I conceive it a Saxon game, called *cpicce*, a crooked club, as the bat is wherewith they ſtrike the ball; as billiards, I take to be a Norman paſtime from the billart, a ſtick ſo called, with which they do the like thereat."

The variation of *creag* from *cpicce*, is certainly not very great; and conſidering the long lapſe of time, *cricket* cannot be deemed an extraordinary corruption of either of thoſe words. Is it not therefore a probable concluſion from the above cited article, in the wardrobe account, that *cricket* was an old Engliſh game; that almoſt five hundred years ago, it was nearly ſo denominated; and that then it was a favourite paſtime with the Prince of Wales: nor is it unlikely, but that John de Leek, his Highneſs's chaplain, might be his play-fellow.

From Cricket to Whiſt, otherwiſe Whiſk, another game ſuppoſed to have been invented by the Engliſh *, is in theſe days no uncommon tranſition; and I offer the latter as a topic of diſcuſſion to your many ingenious correſpondents, with the view of prompting them to aſcertain which is the proper word, it being extremely mortifying, that a game, which ſo much engroſſes the attention of numberleſs polite aſſemblies, ſhould not be correctly pronounced.

In the well-known paſſage of Swift, as cited by Mr. Barrington, in his Eſſay on Card-playing, (Archæol VIII. 143) it is ſpelt whiſk, and that is the reading of the word in my copy, of the works of that humorous author. But Dr. Johnſon, in his Dictionary, though he quotes the ſame ſentence, writes it *whiſt*, and ſays, that *whiſk* is a vulgar pronunciation. Whiſk is manifeſtly far better adapted to hazard, as well as to unlimitted loo, and many other games of cards, in which the largeſt ſtake can be expeditiouſly ſwept or ſwabbered* off, than it can at *whiſt*. This is, beſides, a game that requires deliberation and ſilence, which is a word ſynonimous with *whiſt*. It is doubtleſs, on this account, that the ladies have almoſt

* Mr. Barrington has ſuggeſted, that in a proclamation of Edw. III. A. 1363, cricket is alluded to under two Latin words, denoting the ball and bat ſport, as alſo in ſtat. of 17 Edw. IV. A. 1474, by the paſtime of handyn and handout (Archæol. VII. p. 50, and Obſervations on the more ancient Statutes, p. 378.)

* According to Mr. Barrington, this game ſeems never to have been played upon principles, till about fifty years ago, when it was much ſtudied by a ſet of gentlemen, who frequented the Crown coffee-houſe, in Bedford-row. Before that time, it was confined to the ſervants' hall with All Fours and Put, being then played with what was called ſwabbers. Qu. In what year did Swift publiſh his Eſſay on the Fates of Clergymen? If many years previous to the time Mr. Barrington has ſpecified, the probability is, that it had been the amuſement of perſons of rank, ſuperior to ſervants; an Archbiſhop conſidering it to be pardonable in a clergyman to play now and then a ſober game at whiſk for paſtime, though his Grace could not digeſt the wicked ſwabbers. Poſſibly it may be within the recollection of ſome of your ancient readers, whether, whilſt they were young academics, whiſt was one of the games played in the College halls, and combination rooms, during the Chriſtmas holidays.

universally,

universally, and with the utmost willingness, sent to Coventry the tattling and prattling game of quadrille; and that taciturnity, which, when expedient and desirable, is their characteristic, is one of the circumstances that contributes to their excelling at *whist*.

Though Mr. Barrington admits that the word is commonly thus written, he repeatedly stiles it *whisk*. Very great deference is due to this gentleman, both as a lawyer and an antiquary, in interpreting a modern Act of Parliament, and in illustrating the more ancient statutes. But, in the point under enquiry, he will not, I trust, be hurt at an inuendo, that his opinion will not carry equal weight with that of Lord Chancellor Hoyle, who, in his admirable code and digest of laws, rules, and cases, uniformly terms it *whist*.

LORD CAMELFORD.

WE are apprehensive some fatal catastrophe will ultimately happen to this Noblemen. Another act of violence is imputed to his Lordship, and which is related in a letter from Basseterre, St. Kitt's, dated April 17, viz.

"Lord Camelford has flogged an English Gentleman, Mr. Kittoe, the Master-Attendant of the Dock-yard in English Harbour, Antigua, who is brother to Captain Kittoe, of the Bittern sloop of war. It seems that Lord Camelford had requested Mr. Kittoe to give him a certain quantity of cordage for the purpose of fitting out the Favourite sloop of war, which his Lordship commands. Mr. Kittoe assured him that there had already been issued out of the stores in the yard for the use of the Favourite, more than the common allotted quantity of that particular cordage which his Lordship was so desirous to get on board; and that he could not issue, for the use of the Favourite, any more of it without an order from the Admiral. Lord Camelford, not satisfied with his answer, contrived to get Mr. Kittoe into the house which his Lordship possesses in the dock-yard. Having Mr. Kittoe in a room, he requested him to issue the stores which he had required; but Mr. Kittoe excused himself, by saying it was more than he dared to do without the Admiral's order. Lord Camelford then put a loaded pistol to Mr. Kittoe's breast, and assured him that he would instantly shoot him if he did not instantly strip and *take* a flogging. Mr. Kittoe, to save his life complied, when Lord Camelford made his own servant give Mr. Kittoe a dozen lashes on his bare back! Mr. Kittoe has been with Admiral Harvey, at Martinico, concerning this extraordinary affair; but what steps will be taken I know not."

Lord Camelford's treatment of Mr. Kittoe, has all the *severity*, without the *humour*, of Captain Montague's *frolick*. This brave, but whimsical officer, incurred the displeasure of the demure Magistrates of Philadelphia, by saluting his Lady on her arrival, on a Sunday, and was obliged to pay a fine imposed upon so flagrant a breach of decorum. To prove he had no malice in his heart, he invited them all to dine on board his vessel the following Sunday, when these godly men indulged themselves, as godly men will sometimes do, in all the good things of this world, and drank to intoxication. He then told them he had submitted chearfully to their customs when within their jurisdiction, and that they must now submit to his, one of which was, to punish drunkenness. Accordingly the boatswain was or-

dered up, and he took leave of each of his guests with a *round dozen.*

DEATH OF MR. ANKER.

ON Monday morning, the 28th of May, the Hon. Jesse Anker shot himself at his lodgings in Bath. The servant had taken up his breakfast, and was gone down to call the landlord, whom his master wished to speak to, but before he was down the stairs, he heard a noise in the room that he had just quitted, and instantly returning, found Mr. Anker weltering in his blood, the ball having entered his temple. He had been many months in Bath, and was highly esteemed for his affability and generous behaviour. He lost his lady about eighteen months ago, which loss afflicted his mind most sensibly. A gentleman who had known him many years testified, that since that misfortune, he has often seen him in the deepest despair, and was scarce ever known to pass an hour without bewailing it with the tenderest poignancy. To dissipate this gloom, he had recourse to gaming, and it is said that he has lost considerable sums at various times, but not so as to injure his property (which was very large) in any material degree. That he did not commit the rash act through any immediate distress was evident, as cash, notes, and valuables, to a considerable amount, were in his possession at the time of his death. The Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict, Lunacy—founded upon the representation that had been given in evidence of the frequent agitated state of his mind. The unhappy gentleman was a Norwegian, of a family of noble alliance, as well as great mercantile connections.

HYDROPHOBIA.

WE are favoured from the Infirmary at Liverpool, with the following correct statement of an uncommonly afflicting case of that most dreadful of all human maladies the hydrophobia, which occurred there during the last month.

A person of very respectable character, whose name, from a regard to the feelings of his friends, we shall at present forbear to mention, had the misfortune, about three months ago, to be bitten by a mad dog, and as the wound was but slight, he omitted to take some of the necessary precautions which are recommended in such cases; he continued perfectly well till Monday the 28th of May, when he complained of head-ache and langour; this continued all night and the following day, during which time some difficulty of deglutition was observed, and he grew more and more feeble. On Thursday morning he was seen by a medical gentleman, when the fatal symptoms of abhorrence of water was perceived; he was immediately admitted into the Infirmary, where every possible assistance was afforded him, without the least effect. About four o'clock in the afternoon, death put a period to his extreme miseries. During the whole of the complaint his mind was perfectly collected. What renders this case still more lamentable, the unhappy man had been married only eight days. Twenty-seven persons were bit, or otherwise endangered by the same animal, at the same time; all of whom had been made out-patients of the Infirmary, and are going through proper courses of medicine, which, it is hoped, will avert any ill consequence.

CAU-

A CAUTION.

ON Tuesday June 12, in the evening, the following swindling trick was attempted to be put upon Mr. T. Flavell, an eminent grocer of Loughborough:—A man of genteel appearance, and a stranger to Mr. Flavell, called upon him and wished him to step to a neighbouring public-house to drink with him, as he had something to communicate to him, respecting an affair in which both Mr. Flavell and a relation of his were materially concerned; Mr. F. after a great deal of hesitation, agreed to go with him; they had not been long engaged together, before a person of rather meaner appearance than the first-mentioned, came into the same room, and begged they would excuse him coming in, but he had so much money about him (having had a relation dead in America, who had left him 1500l. which he had been receiving at Nottingham) that he did not like to keep poor men's company; and after a great deal of swaggering about having given 50l. to a girl the night before, shewing a pretended number of bank notes, one of which appeared to Mr. Flavell to be for 400l. he offered to bet Mr. Flavell and his pretended friend ten or twenty pounds they did not produce 100l. or a 100l. bank note each in one hour; the first-mentioned desired Mr. Flavell to lay him 10l. and he would go him halves, as he could shew a hundred —no, says Mr. Flavell, do you lay him, and I'll produce my hundred, and we shall get five pounds each out of him, so the ten pounds was laid, and the last-mentioned person proposed the stakes to be put in Mr. Flavell's hands, but he refused, saying, as I have not quite so much in my pocket. the other gentleman shall hold your's, and he knows where I live, that he may receive mine if I lose; so it was agreed—Mr. Flavell went into the town, procured his one hundred pound note, went at the time and place appointed, but neither of them came the whole of the evening, and sending to the first-mentioned gentleman's inn the next morning, found, on enquiry, he had left town the night before, and Mr. Flavell had the satisfaction of reflecting that they had not got his part of the stakes on the wager.

HORSE CAUSE TRIED IN THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH, WESTMINSTER, MAY 30.

WAUGH *v.* SHEPHERD, ESQ.

THIS action was brought by the plaintiff, who is a dealer in horses, against the defendant, Captain Shepherd, of Lord Harrington's regiment, to recover fifty-five guineas, under the following circumstances:—Captain Shepherd wished to have a charger, and for that purpose applied to the plaintiff, and purchased of him a black horse that was warranted *safe and sound*. Upon a little experience, however, he found him to be very unsafe, and therefore sent him back to the plaintiff, who refused to receive him, and brought this action for the recovery of the price.

The defendant proved, in the most satisfactory manner, that the plaintiff had warranted this horse to be *safe as well as sound*; and two witnesses belonging to the regiment proved, that he was extremely unsafe; in consequence of which, the Jury found a verdict for the defendant.

CHAISE

CHAISE CAUSE.

CAMERON, ESQ. v. DENT, ESQ.

Mr. Erskine stated both the parties to be most respectable and honourable men. The plaintiff is Captain Cameron, of the 66th regiment, and the defendant a banker, and a man of immense affluence.

This action was brought to recover the sum of Twelve Pounds, for an injury which was supposed to have been done to the plaintiff's chaise, by the defendant's carriage running against it. Neither the plaintiff nor defendant were present, and consequently knew nothing of this business, except what they had received from the information of others. The single question in the cause was, which of these gentlemen's servants was to blame. The chaise and carriage met in Gray's-inn-lane, where the injury was received.

After Mr. Mingay was heard on the part of the defendant, and the evidence was closed on both sides,

Lord Kenyon, in his address to the Jury, rather seemed to think the plaintiff's servant was in fault, though the Jury found a verdict for plaintiff.

Damages Twelve Pounds.

ASCOT HEATH RACES.

The detail by a Correspondent. N. B. The Calendar will contain, as usual, the customary report.

THE poor epitome of former greatness, concluded on Saturday the 16th of June, after one of the dullest weeks ever known upon that course for a series of fifty years past. The company on each day was so exceedingly thin, that it is impossible the whole receipts of the different booths could even pay the expence of erection. Sorry we are to report, that this once celebrated scene of beauty, elegance, and hilarity, constituted no more than a very slender display of personal gratification, amounting only to that negative kind of mirth, to which there is no description. Neither the excellence of the sport, or the condescending affability of the royal party, consisting of their Majesties, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses, seemed at all to soften the gloom so evidently conspicuous upon the countenance of every individual, most probably arising from the variegated complexion of the times, and to which one consolation happily presents itself in the prospect of plenty, so predominant in every part of the country. Even the E O tables, those fascinating objects of seduction to juvenile minds, lay *diffidently dormant* as so many mementos (to the Proprietors) of the instability of human affairs, and versatility of fortune. Under all the impressive influence of local languor, the sport was equal to the most sanguine expectation; notwithstanding which, the *betting* was so perfectly in unison with the evident depression of the *tout en semble*, that we never remember to have witnessed, a sporting scene of such general sterility in the whole of our peregrinations.

Tuesday the King's 100gs for hunters, was won at three heats by the Honourable G. Villier's c. Gelding, beating seven others.

Wednesday a sweepstakes of 20gs each, four subscribers, was won by Sir T. Wallace's Meteor colt, beating Mr. Durand's Sheet Anchor, and Mr. Stevens's colt, by Trumpator. Same day the 50l. plate, was won by Mr. Durand's Whip, at three heats, beating Goodison's Admiral. A second

Fifty

Fifty on the same day, was also won by Mr. Durand, whose Johnny, at three heats, beat Sutton's Dispute, and Lord Sackville's Ploughator.

Thursday, the 50l. plate for horses, the property of Yeomen Prickers, and Keepers of Windsor Great Park, was won by Gosden's Glancer, beating Nottage's Young Highflyer; on which day also, Mr. Lade's Grey Pilot, beat Mr. Durand's Little Devil for the other plate, at two heats of very hard running, which Little Devil was supposed to have lost, in consequence of carrying 9lb. more weight than his opponent.

Friday, the first 50l. was won by Mr. Durand's Sheet Anchor, at three heats, beating Mr. Baldock's Telegraph, although the odds upon Telegraph at starting, were 6 to 4, and 2 to 1; after Telegraph had won the first heat, they increased to 4 and 5 to 1, and what rendered the event more extraordinary was, that Telegraph, in running for the Derby at Epsom, beat the present winner by nearly half a distance. Same day the 50l. for all ages, was won at two heats, by Mr. Holland's Phæton, beating Captain Knox's Quiksilver, who ran second for the King's Plate on Tuesday.

Saturday the Handicap Plate of 50l. was won at three heats by Mr. Lade's colt, by Pilot, beating Goodison's Admiral (who won the first heat), and four others. After which, Mr. Westlake's brown poney, Cottager, beat Mr. Paice's bay poney, Merry Lass, a match for 100gs; and lastly, Farmer Mason, of Datchet, and Farmer Groom, near Salt Hill, endeavoured to give a *brilliant* termination to the week, by running a horse of the former against a galloway of the latter, catch weight, for 50gs. which was won with some difficulty by Farmer Mason. On the last day a very serious accident had nearly happened from juvenile indiscretion. Three post chaises filled with young gentlemen from some seminary in the vicinity of the race course, were galloping against each other with incredible velocity, the axle-tree of one broke asunder exactly in the centre, and depositing the chaise upon the ground erect, between the fore and hind wheels, not one of the party received the least injury, but were transplanted to the carriages of their companions, leaving the "tattered remnants" of their former vehicle, to the discretion of its owner, and the industry of the coach-maker, to whom it may be consigned for restoration.

PROFLIGATE INFANTS.

A Law Case, and a Letter thereon.

WESTMINSTER HALL, MAY 31.

Sittings before Lord Kenyon.

WALLER *v.* ROLFE.

THIS action, according to Mr. Erskine, was brought by the plaintiff, who keeps the Inn, called the Golden Lion, at Sydenham, in Kent, to recover the sum of 10l. 13s. The defendant, in answer to that demand, pleaded *his infancy*.

Mr. Erskine said, that Mr. Rolfe and a Mr. Talbot went in a post-chaise down to the plaintiff's house, where they lodged and boarded for a month, and amused themselves with shooting and hunting. They went into the country for the purpose of avoiding an arrest. Mr. Talbot's uncle had paid his bill, which was exactly equal to the sum for which this action was brought.

It appeared in evidence, that the plaintiff was a respectable man, and kept

kept a good table. There was no doubt that the defendant had boarded and lodged for a month at his house. A lady alſo had ſlept there one night with Mr. Rolfe, though not his wife.

Mr. Gibbs, for the defendant, admitted that the queſtion for the deciſion of the Jury was, whether the articles which were provided for the defendant by the plaintiff, under the circumſtances in which they were provided, were or were not neceſſaries. He agreed with his learned friend, that a breakfaſt and a dinner were neceſſaries; he heartily agreed that a luncheon was peculiarly neceſſary for a growing young man; but the queſtion was, whether theſe articles provided at that Inn were neceſſary for the defendant. Theſe two boys went down to this public-houſe and lived there for a month in hunting and ſhooting; and whatever might be the reſpectability of the plaintiff and his houſe, he admitted a lady into his inn for one night, whom he knew was an immodeſt woman. The plaintiff, in his bill, ſtated that this demand was for meat, drink, and lodging, furniſhed to the defendant and his wife, though he knew perfectly that the lady was not his wife. The defendant was an apprentice under twenty, who had run away from his maſter, and the queſtion for the deciſion of the Jury was, whether they thought it neceſſary for this apprentice, having run away from his maſter, to be furniſhed with meat, drink, and lodging, and to take the amuſements of hunting and ſhooting in the country? If the Jury were of opinion theſe were neceſſaries, the plaintiff was entitled to their verdict, if not, the defendant.

The defendant's maſter proved that he was a minor; that he himſelf was a maſon; that this young man was articled to him; that he had run away from him; and that he had not heard of him for four months.

Mr. Erſkine by way of reply, ſubmitted that ſomething, at leaſt, was due to the plaintiff.

Lord Kenyon, in his addreſs to the Jury, told them, that he was bound, in point of law, to ſay, that the plaintiff was entitled to no part of that demand. A proper ſenſe of religion, morality, and a regard for the good of ſociety, extorted the ſame ſentiment from every worthy man. If a man kept a houſe for debauchery, and gave credit to an adult perſon, ſuch was the decency of the law, that it would not ſuffer the maſter of ſuch a houſe to erect a demand, even againſt an adult, in a Court of Juſtice; it would not ſuffer any man to derive emolument from ſuch corrupted ſources; the law, which had ſhewn the greateſt anxiety for the protection of unguarded youth, had declared, that no infant ſhould be bound for any debt, *except for neceſſaries for him.* And the queſtion which the Jury had to anſwer upon their oaths was, whether this debt was contracted for neceſſaries under the circumſtances in which the defendant had come to that inn. If the defendant had paid the plaintiff ready money, very well. But the law would ſuffer no man to ſet up a demand againſt an infant but for neceſſaries. So far the law went in its humanity, becauſe if infants could not contract debts for neceſſaries, no man would truſt them; and, therefore, they might in ſome inſtances, ſtarve. From the evidence of the defendant's maſter, it appeared that this young man had the misfortune to have loſt both his parents, and he had been placed by thoſe who were *in loco parentum,* as an apprentice to that witneſs, who allowed him ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix-pence per week; and was ready to give him that information which would enable

ble him to make his way through the world. The defendant, without any good reason, ran away from his master, and had contracted this debt, and the Jury were bound upon their oaths to say whether it was for necessaries. His Lordship observed, that he was certainly bound upon his oath to say, that it was not for necessaries. Every man in the situation of the plaintiff, ought to know something of the situation of a young man before he gave him credit for a month's board and lodging in his house.—Verdict for defendant.

To the EDITORS *of the* SPORTING MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

A Trial which I have read in the morning papers* of this day, respecting a debt due by an infant, or a person under age, to the landlord of an inn, suggests some reflections, with which I shall trouble you to insert in your Magazine.

The law which protects the property of infants from the crafty wiles of imposing tradesmen is, unquestionably, a very wise one; but, in my humble opinion, it was a much wiser law when first enacted than at present. At that time, it was very probably thought, that twenty-one years was a very proper period to conclude infancy; but such are the changes of manners, that in our days, a young man of twenty-one has run through nearly two thirds of his life, and old age begins to appear about seven or eight and twenty, after which the decay is pretty rapid. Manhood generally begins about fifteen; or the period when the young gentleman first begins to ride a horse, and talk of horsemanship. By twenty, he is very expert in all the establishments of the full grown gentleman; has his distresses and intrigues, and will carry off two bottles with more ease, than I, at that age, could carry off two glasses.

Connected with these accomplishments, is a very happy knack in dealing with tradesmen; in whose shops he shows as much skill in choosing, and as much knowledge in higgling about price, as the most staid elderly gentleman among us; and yet, strange to tell, if the jury is of opinion that the articles he purchases are not strictly *necessaries* (and what *gentleman*, I should be glad to know would put up with *necessaries* only?), he is not obliged to pay for them. Now, sirs, you perceive, that two inferences are to be drawn from this law—First, that all young men before the age of twenty-one, are *fools*. And secondly, a tradesman must conclude, that all young men before that age are *rogues*. Here, therefore, the law that provides for the safety of the infant, leaves no redress for the tradesman, if the infant should prove *wise* enough to be a *rogue*.

Now, sirs, as I have already stated, that young men enter into manhood at least ten years sooner than when this law was made, I should humbly think that a revisal of it would be very necessary, and that, for instance, minority should expire about sixteen; before which period it would be almost impossible to distinguish between eighteen and twenty-one, particularly with the sallow complexions, spindle shanks, and other emblems of frail mortality, which our youths of spirit exhibit. Before sixteen, however, it is not to be supposed but that nature will retain enough of her bloom to mark the period.

I am, sirs, your's, &c.

June 1. A TRADESMAN.

* The trial preceding.

QUARREL AND AN ASSAULT AT A BILLIARD TABLE.

A LAW CASE.

WESTMINSTER, JUNE 2.
Sittings before Lord Kenyon.

THOMAS *v.* TUFTON.

MR. Onflow, who opened the plaintiff's cafe, ftated, that this action was brought to recover a fatisfaction in damages, for a moft violent affault and battery. The plaintiff, Mr. Thomas, had been in trade, but had now retired from it in great affluence; and the defendant was the Honourable Mr. Tufton, Member for Rochefter, and brother to the Earl of Thanet. This affault and battery was committed at a billiard table, at Parfloe's, in St. James's ftreet. The plaintiff was playing at billiards with the Rev. Dr. Harvey. Mr. Tufton was alfo prefent, and chofe to bet on the fide of the plaintiff; in feveral games he was fuccefsful, but at laft the fuccefs was on the other fide, and Mr. Tufton was pleafed to fuppofe, that Mr. Thomas did not play fair, (a circumftance which reflected on his moral character and honour,) though he had played to the beft of his fkill. The defendant called the plaintiff a rafcal, and knocked him down. He was not fatisfied with that, but after he got up, he knocked him down again without any provocation. The plaintiff is a little man, and the defendant very ftrong and robuft. The plaintiff was treated with fo much violence, that had a Mr. Fitzgerald not refcued him from this Hercules, very ferious confequences might have enfued. This was ftated to be one of the moft outrageous and wanton affaults that ever was committed.

John Dukes faid he was at a billiard table at Parfloe's on the 23d of November laft, along with thefe parties. He could not charge his memory with particulars. The plaintiff was playing with the Rev. Dr. Harvey. Mr. Thomas made fome obfervations on a ftroke of his to Mr. Tufton, on which Mr. Tufton faid, he could play as he liked, he could win or lofe. Some other words paffed; the plaintiff muttered fome words to himfelf, which the witnefs could not hear, on which Mr. Tufton went round the table, and faid, he believed him to be a d——d rafcal, or words to that effect. Mr. Thomas replied, that the defendant was a d—mn—tion rafcal, upon which a fcuffle enfued. He could not fwear who ftruck the firft blow, but Tufton *threfhed* Thomas. He beat him much. The plaintiff is a lefs man than the defendant. He did not fee any body down.

On crofs examination, he faid, he did not know the plaintiff. He did not know whether he frequented that place. He did not fee whether the ftroke on which the plaintiff made obfervations, was fair, or whether *he was playing booty*. The plaintiff muttered fomething, and the defendant afked him what he muttered, and faid he was a d——d rafcal.

Dr. Harvey was next called. He faid on the 23d of November laft, he was playing at billiards with the plaintiff, and heard Mr. Tufton call Mr. Thomas a d——d rafcal. He did not fee any caufe for it. Mr. Thomas replied, then you are a d—mn—tion rafcal. After that a fcuffle enfued, but he could not tell who ftruck the firft blow. Mr. Thomas was very much bruifed. He faw the defendant ftrike Thomas frequently.

On

On cross examination, he said he did not know either of the parties. The match was not played. There was no imputation of foul play on the part of Mr. Thomas. It was impossible for him to say whether Thomas had played his best.

Mr. Mingay, as Counsel for the defendant, observed, that in cases of that sort, the Jury might depend upon it, that neither they, nor his Lordship, could get all that happened on the occasion. One man saw one part of it, and another another, and all of them saw it with very different eyes. The plaintiff must have a verdict, as he could not possibly justify the conduct of the defendant, who undoubtedly was a gentleman of character and honour. The point upon which the cause turned was, whether the original offence was, or was not given and brought about by the plaintiff himself. Mr. Tufton betted on the head of Thomas, and therefore he ought to have won if he could. He made an observation on a stroke of his own, and muttered something which the witness said he did not hear, but the defendant heard it; it was something that was offensive, and therefore the defendant said he was a d——d rascal; on which the plaintiff replied, you are a d——nation rascal, and then made this the subject of a serious charge in a Court of Justice. They closed, they entered into a scuffle, and what the plaintiff had suffered, he did not know. The Jury, by their verdict, would not exceed those damages, which were sufficient to answer the justice of the case.

Lord Kenyon, in his address to the Jury said, he generally found them very ready to do that which their duty called upon them to perform. The great majority of causes arose among the inferior orders of the people, which often brought ruin on one, and sometimes on both the parties, and therefore he always wished to discourage such actions, and to recommend it to such parties to go before a Magistrate, where they might have their differences adjusted at a trifling expence. This was not quite a transaction of that kind. In administering justice, one should look forward to what the probable consequences might be, if people made an appeal without effect to the laws of their country. The parties here were people of considerable rank, the defendant was a member of a very noble and ancient family; and though it did not appear who Mr. Thomas was, he must suppose him to be a gentleman, from being found in the company of the defendant. The statute law of the land had looked forward to the probable consequences of disputes arising at gaming tables, and if he mistook not, it had made a challenge given in consequence of gaming go to the full extent of the forfeiture of all the personal property of him who sent the challenge under such circumstances. If people of rank, after appealing to the laws, found that appeal unavailing, they would take the law into their own hands; and if so, it led to a contest, which probably might end in the blood of one of the parties. The Jury taking that consideration into their minds, would say what damages they ought to give. They would consider whether it was not necessary to mark this case by giving the plaintiff a full compensation. They would consider what serious consequences were to be apprehended if people of rank, after coming into a Court of Justice, could not meet with there a fair and full redress.

The Jury found a verdict for plaintiff, damages One Hundred Pounds.

FEAST OF WIT;
OR,
SPORTSMAN'S HALL.

THE following exact copy of two notices was taken from a Church-door about five miles from the city of Worcester, written by the principal inhabitants of the parish.

"April 22th 1798 I Hear By "giv Notis thall All the Ship and "Cattel Sall Be kept Out—of the "Bushhey Pits till the furst of July "nexte according to hour propo-"sals this Day at Our meeting and "hevery parson Being found gilty "of truspusing orr turning there "in hany Cattel orr doing aney "Ingury to that Land Sall Be "prasecuted accord to our perpo-"sels this day Agreed.

"By hus
"Mr **** **** Jent:
"and others
"...............
"......................
"..............Cunstobble."

"By Wertu of an Order De-"rected to Me from the Lord Lift "tenente and justic is of the Peas "to give Notic that All men sar-"vinin the Suppermenty Milita "to assemble at the Gild All in Sit-"tey of Wotter on tursday the 15 "day of may at ten of the Clack "in the fore Noon or Els thy will "Be taken hup as Desarters and "finishhead as the Law Derects.

"*** ***** Canstable,"

CURIOUS NOTICE OF A GERMAN RESPECTING HIS LOST HORSE.

Sdoolen, otterwise strait, fun de sobtescreiber in Lancaster Goundy, dat letel plack Hors wich all de vorld haf zee me rite up all de vile; every podie no de hors, he vas plind of von eye; and is zore all delong him pack: he can shump over dree rails, and pazes befor, and drots behind, and took mid him my nabor Shanks hors, but dat vas a mar, and he can shoomp a lidel doo. Whoefer shall bring de hors, otter de mar, shall bay vife pounds, otter I vill put de law in vors against all de beobles.

A gentleman one day came in upon his nephew, who was amusing himself with his violin. "I am afraid, Charles," says he, "you *lose time* with this fiddling."—"I endeavour, Sir, to *keep time*."—"Don't you rather *kill time?*"—"No, I only *beat it*."

A paragraph in a country paper begins very solemnly in these words, "Among the *fresh* taxes laid on we observe *salt*—"

The following *curious* advertisement appeared in some of the London Papers of last week:

"TO THE FRENCH DIRECTORY."

"Citizen Directors!—Through the medium of newspapers I have been informed that you offered a reward for the *taking* of Sir Sydney Smith. I beg to acquaint you, Citizen Directors, that I have *taken him* several times, but he has been *rescued* as often by a great number of his friends, whom I could not resist. I now pledge myself to *take him* again, and to guard him till *your* Army of England come here. You will be pleased to give orders to your Generals to call on me, and I will deliver him into their hands, provided the reward is paid *ready money*. I am proud in having the

the honour to subscribe myself, &c. &c. &c.

"——, Profile Painter to their "Majesties, &c."

In an old pocket book kept by an Irish Nobleman of all his transactions, there is this memorandum: "Cast in *nine* law suits, and gained *one*, by which I lost a thousand pounds."

EVERY BODY AND NOBODY.

A rich merchant at Liverpool, noted for economy, was one day met by a friend from London, who expressed his surprize at seeing him in so old and shabby a coat. "It is no matter," said he, "*every body* knows me here." A short time afterwards being in town, he met the same friend, who was at a loss to guess why he now appeared in the same manner. "Why," says he, "it does not signify; *nobody* knows me here."

A house in Fleet-market, London, in the possession of an Undertaker, being lately advertised to be disposed of, the following label was fixed on a *coffin* before the door:—"*This Tenement to be Let for a Lease on Three Lives.*"

A sage knight of the hammer, lately selling the furniture of a bankrupt, put up a small portrait of Our Most Gracious Sovereign, for which half-a-crown was bid; when, after dwelling on it some time, and emphatically reiterating the words "only half-a-crown!" he learnedly exclaimed, "Had it been Buonaparte, Shakespear, Sir Isaac Newton, or any such French scoundrels, you'd bid ten times the sum!"

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

IT is a fact no less true than extraordinary, that duels have been fought by three persons, now alive, who have been Cabinet Ministers of Great Britain, all in consequence of speeches made in Parliament, viz. the Marquis of Lansdowne (then Lord Shelburne) with Colonel Fullarton; Mr. Fox with Mr. Adam; and Mr. Pitt with Mr. Tierney.

It is something singular, that two disorderly fellows, in the neighbourhood of Norwich, were set in the stocks for *fighting a pitched battle* on the afternoon of Sunday the 27th ult. at the very hour in which two members of the British Senate were engaged in an *affair of honour*.

On Saturday evening, May 26, at eight o'clock, a meeting took place in a field near Sandown Castle, Deal, between Lieutenant Musket and Ensign Wynne, Officers of the Royal Flintshire Regiment, when two balls were fired by each; the seconds then interfered, and the parties became reconciled. The quarrel originated at Hythe.

A robin's nest, with young ones, was a few days since discovered in the bed-room of Mr. James Vinal, of Horsham Common, Sussex. The parent birds came in and out of the room through a very small hole in the window, had curiously built their nest in the head of a curtain, and probably would have reared their young undiscovered, but for the circumstance of taking down the curtain in order to have it washed.

Mr. Sandford, of Shrewsbury, surgeon, lately kept two dogs, who had

had been fond companions for many years. At length one of them died through old age; and from the day of his death, the other manifested an extraordinary degree of restless anxiety, searching all their former haunts for his old associate, and refusing all kinds of food, till at the end of ten days he expired, the victim of an attachment that would have done honour to man, with all his boasted intellectual powers.

On Tuesday, May 22, as a gentleman was passing along Brittle-street, Birmingham, he was attacked by a large dog, which flew at his neck, tore his cloaths, and soon brought him to the ground; and a few days before a woman with a child in her arms was attacked by another dog equally savage on Snow-hill, and the infant's face was torn by the animal in a most shocking manner. The owners of these dogs will, it is hoped, have humanity enough to chain them up.

Madame Tallien has been long looked up to in Paris as the leading star in the fashionable hemisphere. As a proof of her influence in this fickle region, she lately took it into her head to become a complete crop—scarce could the scissars keep pace with the intelligence, and some of the fairest ringlets that ever floated on a neck of snow, were instantly sacrificed on the altar of whim.

Since passing of the bill of divorce, separating Mrs. Boddington from her husband, the lady represented as all sorrow and contrition for her past offences, has been married to her paramour, Benjamin Boddington, Esq. How far the ceremony of marriage is honoured by this union, or the morals of the parties improved by it, we leave to others to determine. The *sorrow* and *contrition*, (as Mrs. Jordan says, in the play) appears to be all *flim flam!*

A story for Rangers of Parks, told by Lord Oxford.—"This is a strange country," said George I. "The morning after my arrival at St. James's, I looked out of the window, and saw a park, with walks, a canal, &c. which they told me were mine. The next day Lord Chetwynd, the Ranger of *my* Park, sent me a fine brace of carp out of *my* canal; and I was told I must give five guineas to Lord Chetwynd's servant for bringing me *my own* carp out of *my own* canal in *my own* park!"

On Tuesday the 5th of June, a young gentleman went on foot (for a wager) from Charing Cross, to Ripley, in Surrey, (twenty-three miles from Westminster Bridge) and back. He was four hours and forty minutes going, and returned in four hours and three quarters, being a *quarter of an hour* within the time allotted to him for performing it.

A person who had been in the Nottingham work-house for upwards of sixteen years as a man, with all the habits of one, dying last week, was discovered to be a woman. This woman had been a groom under the late Sir Henry Harpur, went under the name of Jockey Jack, had many times rode Sir Harry's horses a race over Nottingham course, and was esteemed a good rider.

The Holkham sheep shearing and shew of rams took place last month, which was attended by the gentlemen of the Leicestershire

Tup

Tup Society, as well as by ſome of the principal gentlemen and yeomanry of the county of Norfolk.—Much praiſe is due to Mr. Coke for his endeavours to aſcertain the moſt profitable breed of ſheep, and his exertions in improving the ſame. The party each day were received and entertained with that liberality which is ſo conſpicuous in the owner of the noble and hoſpital manſion of Holkham.

On Wedneſday the 13th of June, Sir Charles Mill, Bart. in riding to Wincheſter, from his ſeat at Mottiſfont, had nearly met with an alarming accident, from the reſtiveneſs of the horſe on which he rode. About two miles from Wincheſter, the animal took fright and ran away, notwithſtanding every exertion of Sir Charles to hold him. The toll-gate on the Romſey Road being open, the horſe continued full ſpeed down the hill, and then entered Weſt Gate, a ſhort diſtance from which he ran with great fury againſt a cart, and one of the ſhafts running into the cheſt, the poor animal fell dead inſtantly. Sir Charles kept his ſeat until the horſe fell, and happily received no material injury.

In the afternoon of the 15th of June, ſome boys ſeeking birds neſts, found a new-born male infant, perfectly naked, lying under ſome buſhes in a field adjoining the herd's houſe, in the pariſh of Elſwick, near Newcaſtle. The boys, thinking the child dead, mentioned the circumſtance to ſome perſons near the place, who inhumanely refuſed to interfere; they then went to the Cloſe, whence on their report ſome people ſet out, and on their taking up the child and drawing out a rag which had been thruſt into its mouth it began to cry; every attention was paid to ſave its life, but in the evening it died. A Coroner's inqueſt ſat on the body, and returned a verdict of wilful murder by ſome perſon or perſons unknown.

The following truly and melancholy event, will ſerve as a caution to parents to be careful in adminiſtering medicines to their children, that have been any time by them, and with which they are not perfectly acquainted.

Some time ſince, Mr. Gould, of Chilcot near Wells, purchaſed ſome opium, to mix with other ingredients, as a drench for his cows. What remained of it was carefully and privately put away; but in a general cleaning which the houſe underwent about Whitſuntide, it was thrown indiſcriminately together with a number of other packets. On Wedneſday the 13th of June, Mrs. Gould unfortunately gave her two children ſome of this opium inſtead of a worm powder. It was adminiſtered about nine o'clock in the morning; before ten, they appeared in an alarming ſtate, when part of the medicine they had taken being ſhewn to Mr. Gould, the fatal miſtake was diſcovered. Dr. Smith and Mr. Hill (of Shepton) were ſent for, who adminiſtered every medical aſſiſtance; but all proved ineffectual, for the little innocents died at three o'clock, after languiſhing for ſix hours. The eldeſt was a boy between four and five years of age—the youngeſt a girl of two years and ſix months.

On Monday evening, May 28, about nine o'clock, as Mr. Greaves, jun. one of the gentlemen of Mr. Legge's troop of Warwickſhire Yeomanry Cavalry, was returning from a field day on Meriden Heath, to Birmingham, he was thrown from his horſe at Hodge Hill, this

ſide

side of Castle Bromwich, and received so violent an injury on his head by the fall, that upon being put into a chaise, he expired before they could convey him to the Swan public house, Washwood Heath. The Coroner's Inquest, returned a verdict of accidental death.

Lord Yarmouth, son of the Marquis of Hertford, was married lately at Southampton to Miss Fagnai, a young lady to whom the late George Selwyn, Esq. left an ample fortune. Some say Mr. Selwyn was her father; others, that the present Duke of Queensberry claims the distinction. Certain it is, her mother was a foreign woman of some rank, and known to them both. Lord Yarmouth not being of age till very lately, the young lady took his word for the performance of the marriage contract, having previously, if gossip report speak true, given his Lordship a pledge of her affection by the introduction of a little stranger into the world.—The Earl and Countess of Yarmouth are about to set out for the Continent.

IPSWICH, JUNE 9.

Last week two oxen were killed at Mr. Timothy Bush's, in this town, which weighed as follows: one ox, 109st. 5lb. leaf fat, 21st. 12lb. the other 108st. leaf fat, 19st. 11lb.—14lb. to the stone. They were bought last Melton Fair, and grazed by Mr. John Cook, of Kirkton, near this town.

Monday, June the 4th, being his Majesty's birth-day, it was celebrated at Horsham, with the utmost festivity and loyalty by the inhabitants of the town and barracks.

The diversions commenced early in the morning on the common, with a match at Prison Bars, between eleven men of the Denbigh, against eleven of the Montgomery Militia, which was won by the latter by two casts.

To this succeeded a foot race; the prize a guinea; the best of three heats; the first heat was won by James Weeden, a drummer; the second won by Tom Timblin Warley, the running taylor; and the third and fourth heats were won by the noted Tom Terry.

After this, a grinning match through a horse-collar, took place upon a temporary stage, on which was inscribed, "the ugliest grinner to be the winner." The competitors for the prize, (a pound of tobacco) were all soldiers; they exhibited a variety of distortion of features, which occasioned much mirth to the spectators, who were divided in opinion concerning the merit of Thomas Warren and William Gifford; but at length it was agreed the performances of the former was most in conformity to the motto on the stage.

A shooting match at a target, by officers, for a silver-mounted fowling-piece, and which was won by Captain Matthews, of the South Middlesex Militia, closed the diversions of the forenoon.

At noon, all the troops in the garrison, viz. the Royal Denbigh, South Middlesex, Montgomery, and 55th Regiments of Infantry, and the Oxfordshire Fencible Cavalry, were assembled on the common with their field pieces, colours, &c. and after firing several vollies and *feue de joyes* in honour of the day, the officers and their ladies partook of cold callations in several elegant marquees; the men were regaled with bread, cheese, and beer, and many loyal toasts drank.

At two o'clock the sports recommenced by a sweepstakes being run for by hunters belonging to gentlemen

men of Suffex and Surrey, that had been at the death of two brace of foxes, or fix brace of hares, that never ftarted among running horfes, and that never won the value of ten pounds. Seven ftarted, and the race was ftrongly contefted between Mr. Peter Deil's gelding, Gammon, and Sir Charles Moore's mare, Becky Owen, which was won by the mare by half a neck.

Six cart horfes run for a fet of thill-harnefs, and an afs race for a Chefhire cheefe, afforded excellent fport. William Dew and Thomas Needham, two of the donkey riders, being thrown into a ftinking ftagnate ditch, excited the rifibility of the numerous fpectators.

A Holland fmock, ornamented with blue ribbons, was run for by *barrack ladies*, and won by a Nancy Francis; and a pair of cotton ftockings and fcarlet garters were adjudged to a frail fair, called Mifs Sukey Ives, as being fecond beft in the race.

Eight men tied in facks, jumped two hundred yards, afforded much diverfion, and concluded the entertainments of the day.

BOXING.

Thurfday, June 7, a capital bruifing match, between one Ruffell Bourn, a gardener, and William Freeman, one of the *gentle craft*, was to have been fought in Denn Park, near Horfham; and a very large company affembled to partake of the fport; amongft whom were obferved Lord Longley — Lewis, Efq. the Rev. Henry Staker, Mr. Hilliditch, Mr. Broomfield, and feveral other perfons of rank in the neighbourhood.—Hooper the tinman, Ward, with the fighting fifherman of Brighton, &c. were on the ground. Some difference arofe about the terms, and the match was poftponed. Several of the fatilites in the Broughtonian fyftem then began to fport themfelves; amongft whom was, —— Rookfby, a very genteel youth, who threw down the gauntlet, which was immediately taken up by Will White, a dingy *fon of foot*. The terms propofed by the latter were a guinea. The youth was not furnifhed with the precious metal, but an Amazonian fair one, an entire ftranger to him, boldly ftepped forward, and pulling a guinea out of her purfe, depofited it in fupport of the young man. The battle commenced, and a fevere one it was for above thirty minutes, when the young man completely obtained the victory, and he and the lady left the field in triumph. It was faid, fhe is a woman of good property; if fo, the combatant, Rookfby, has won a double victory.

The following extraordinary circumftance may be relied on:—One evening a fhort time fince, as John Jones, Efq. and the Rev. Mr. Roche were angling in a pond near Warnham, in Suffex, a dog belonging to the former gentleman went to the water, and whilft in the act of lapping, a large jack darted at the dog's tongue, and bit it through; upon which the dog inftantly gave a fudden jerk, and toffed the fifh (which weighed 7lb. and a quarter) out of the pond, to the great diverfion of the gentlemen. The dog was fo much hurt, that he howled moft bitterly for a confiderable time after.

Tuefday, June 5, a cricket match was played on Horfham Common, between eleven players of the eaft part of the town, againft eleven of the weft part; after very capital play on both fides, the former won by 65 runs.

YORK, MAY 28.

Thurſday ſe'nnight being aſcenſion day, the annual ceremony of erecting what is called the penny-hedge, took place at Whitby. The original occaſion is ſaid to be this: two men of rank in the neighbourhood, being out a hunting the wild boar, the animal cloſely preſſed, obtained ſhelter in the hermitage of Eſkdale ſide, where it expired: the hermit having cloſed the door, it was broke open, and the old Anchorite beaten ſo ſeverely with their boar ſtaves as to occaſion his death. The Abbot of Whitby attending him in his laſt moments, ordained not their deaths, but the following expiatory penance: that on aſcenſion-day, they ſhould repair to the Abbot's woods, preceded by his bailiff blowing a horn, and at intervals crying * "*out on you*," and cut from thence a certain number of ſtakes and ſtowers, with a knife of no more than a penny price. With thoſe materials they were to erect an hedge at nine in the morning, at low water mark, in the harbour of Whitby, which was to ſtand the waſhing of nine tides, on pain of confiſcation of their whole property. This ceremony has never been omitted in the memory of man: the late Lord of Whitby Manor, as ſucceſſor to the Abbots, offered to diſpenſe with this ceremony, but the Proprietors of the remaining lands, held by this remarkable tenure, declined it.

Laſt month, a butcher, of Windſor, killed a bullock, which was fattened by his Majeſty's Bailiff on one of the Great Park Farms, which weighed 160ſt. or 1280lb. This uncommon beaſt was low in ſtature, of the Welch breed, and had been rather more than a year and a half in fattening. What is very ſingular, the head of the animal was remarkably lean, and when dead very much reſembled that of a cow: the animal at laſt became ſo unwieldy, that it was with extreme difficulty he could riſe after he had lain down, which at laſt was his almoſt conſtant poſition.

* Fie upon you.

A farmer at Forden Heath, near Shrewſbury, has at this time in his poſſeſſion a ſow that has farrowed eighty-nine pigs in twenty-four months; at the firſt litter ſhe had ſeventeen pigs; at the ſecond ſhe had eighteen; at the the third ſhe had twenty; at the fourth ſhe had ſeventeen; and at fifth litter, which was May 4th, ſhe had ſeventeen, which are all alive, and well at this time.

In the preſent month an event happened at Lewes, ſimilar to that which lately attended Colonel Finch.—As the Adjutant of the 48th regiment was exerciſing his men in the field, and ſtanding in front of the battalion as they were practiſing their firing motions with blank cartridges, he received a wound in his ſide, upon which he immediately applied his hand to the part, and complained that he was hurt; and on examination it appeared that a bullet, or ſome other hard ſubſtance, had penetrated his cloathes, and paſſed in an oblique direction, ſuperficially, through his fleſh. The wound diſcharged a good deal of blood, but exhibited no appearance from which any danger was to be apprehended. Had the ball, pebble, or whatever it was, taken an horizontal direction, it muſt have proved fatal to the Adjutant.

A piece

A piece of flying artillery and a fusee on a new and curious principle were, on the King's birth-day, presented by Mr. Sadler, of Buckingham Gate, to Captain Rolleston, for the Pimlico Volunteers. The chamber of each piece is stated to be so constructed as to retain the charge without ramming. The same motion cocks and shuts the pan of each; and each is said to be fired with perfect ease *nine times in a minute.* Each primes itself, and is said to fire singularly true. The fusee is short, and extremely handy. The field piece fires a ball divided into four equal parts, which separate on leaving the cannon. If the principal of these improvements possess even half their reported merit, they will materially facilitate our military tactics.

APPROVED METHOD OF KEEPING CROWS AND ROOKS FROM CORN LANDS.

Take a quart of train oil, as much turpentine, and bruised gunpowder; boil them together, and when hot, dip pieces of rag into the mixture, and fix them on sticks in the field. About four are sufficient for an acre. The birds assuredly will not approach the spot. The expence of the above remedy for the evil occasioned by large flocks of ravenous birds infesting corn fields is a trifle compared to the injury sometimes sustained in a few hours.

A few days ago died, at Gedling Work-house, Nottinghamshire, aged 96, John Flinders, pensioner, who had served his country sixty-two years as a soldier; thirty-four of which he was a gunner in the Royal Artillery; twenty-two years in the 8th, or King's own Regiment, General Lambton's. Whilst in the 8th Regiment, he was in six battles and two sieges, viz. the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, Falkirk, Culloden, Rackoo and Val, Stirling Castle, and Bergen-op-Zoom; for which services, he had a pension from Government, which enabled him in his old age to live comfortably in his native parish of Gleding; but it was very remarkable that, after many experiments for comforts in private families, he should prefer boarding himself in the parish workhouse, for several years before his death, where he lived well at a cheap rate, which enabled him to enjoy his can of ale regularly every day, and to subscribe half-a-guinea to the voluntary contributions.

SWARM OF BEES.

A medical gentleman of Worksop, in Nottinghamshire, while visiting a patient in that neighbourhood, fastened his horse by the bridle to the door; on his return he found a swarm of bees had settled upon the poor animal and stung it to death. The horse was valued at one hundred guineas.

A suit was this month instituted in Doctor's Commons, to obtain a sentence of nullity of the marriage of Judith Say with R. Crew, Esq. The ground on which this marriage was sought to be set aside, was, that it was not entered into in conformity to the regulations of the Marriage Act. By this act it is declared, that all marriages contracted after the 26th of March, 1794, where a licence is taken out, and either

either of the parties are under age (the female not being a widow), ſhall be null and void, unleſs the conſent of the parents and guardians be previouſly obtained. By the articles exhibited before the Court, it appeared that a marriage was ſolemnized on the 30th of April, 1794, by licence, between Robert Crew and Judith Say, with the approbation of John Crew, the father of Robert, but without the conſent or knowledge of the mother of the lady. The affidavit made to ground the licenſe ſtated, that Robert Crew, aged eighteen, propoſed to marry Judith Say, aged ſixteen, and that there was no lawful impediment, &c. but no mention was made of any conſent being obtained either of father or mother. Several circumſtances were diſcloſed, to prove that this marriage was totally without the fair conſent of the lady's mother, and therefore void by the expreſs words of the Marriage Act. The learned Judge admitted ſeveral of the articles produced in this cauſe to be ſubſtantial, and ordered the cauſe to ſtand over for further conſideration.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,
JUNE 25.

THIS day Colonel John Gordon Sinclair, was brought into Court to receive judgment. See the arguments on this gentleman's caſe, when brought into Court on the 18th inſtant, in our preſent Number, page 146.

Mr. Juſtice Aſhhurſt ſaid, he muſt do him the juſtice to obſerve, that perſons of high reſpectability had borne teſtimony to his former character, a circumſtance of which he had had the full benefit on his trial. Undoubtedly where evidence hung in an equal balance, that ſide would preponderate into which character was thrown; but in this caſe it was nothing but character againſt the cleareſt evidence. It was much to be lamented that a man producing ſuch reſpectable atteſtations in his favour, ſhould for any conſiderations, be induced to forſake the line of equity and honour; but, under all the circumſtances of this caſe, the Court was not inclined to adminiſter juſtice with that ſeverity which, perhaps, ought to be expected. It therefore adjudged him to be confined twelve months in the King's Bench Priſon.

Colonel Sinclair ſaid he was in hopes that, previous to judgment being paſſed upon him, he ſhould have been allowed an opportunity of making a few obſervations, which would throw light on this ſubject.

Lord Kenyon obſerved, that the Court had dealt very mercifully by him. The atteſtations in his favour had very much diminiſhed the ſeverity of the ſentence which would otherwiſe have been paſſed on him.

Colonel Sinclair acknowledged the lenity of the ſentence, but it was certainly all the payment he had ever received from the Proſecutor. He, however, wiſhed to be indulged with a few words, not for the purpoſe of mitigating his ſentence, but merely to ſtate a few facts. He was not afraid of exaſperating the Court, when he declared the receipt to be a forgery. He could now prove it to be ſo; and he would do it even at the hazard of a ſecond trial, for he meant to indict the party.

Lord Kenyon.—Commit him immediately. Nothing can be more improper than to hear ſuch charges made in this extra-judicial manner.

POETRY

POETRY.

THE HIGH COURT OF DIANA.

For the SPORTING MAGAZINE.

PHAETON, JUNIOR; OR, THE GIG DEMOLISHED.

A TALE.

YE heroes of the upper form,
Who long for whip and reins,
Come listen to a dismal tale,
Set forth in dismal strains.

Young Jehu was a lad of fame,
As all the school could tell;
At cricket, taw, and prison-bars,
He bore away the bell.

Now welcome Whitsuntide was come,
And boys, with merry hearts,
Were gone to visit dear mamma,
And eat her pies and tarts.

As soon as Jehu saw his sire,
A boon! a boon! he cried,
O, if I am your darling boy,
Let me not be denied.

"Then give me, sir, your long-lash'd whip,
And give your gig and pair,
To drive alone to yonder town,
And flourish through the fair."

The father shook his head—"My son,
You know not what you ask;
To drive a gig in crowded streets
Is no such easy task.

The horses full of rest and corn,
Scarce I myself can guide;
And much I fear, if you attempt,
Some mischief will betide.

Then think, dear boy, of something else
That's better worth your wishing:
A bow and quiver, bats and balls,
A rod and lines for fishing."

But nothing could young Jehu please,
Except a touch at driving;
'Twas all in vain, his father found,
To spend his breath in striving.

"At least attend, rash boy! he cried,
And follow good advice;
Or in a ditch both gig and you
Will tumble in a trice.

Spare, spare the whip, hold hard the reins,
The steeds go fast enough;
Keep in the middle beaten track,
Nor cross the roads so rough.

And when within the road you come,
Be sure with special care
Drive clear of sign-posts, booths, and stalls,
And monsters of the fair."

The youth scarce heard his father out,
But roar'd, "bring out the whisky!"
With joy he view'd the rolling wheels,
And prancing ponies frisky.

He seiz'd the reins, and up he sprung,
And wav'd the whistling lash;
"Take care! take care!" his father cried,
But off he went sl-p-dash.

Who's this light spark? the horses thought,
We'll try your strength, young master;
So o'er the rugged turnpike road,
Still faster ran and faster.

Young Jehu tott'ring in his seat,
Now wish'd to pull them in;
But pulling from so young a hand,
They valu'd not a pin.

A drove

A drove of grunting pigs before
Fill'd up the narrow way;
Dash through the midst the horses drove,
And made a rueful day.

For some were trampled under foot,
Some crush'd beneath the wheel;
Lord! how the driver curs'd and swore,
And how the pigs did squeal!

A farmer's wife on old blind Ball,
Went slowly on the road,
With butter, eggs, and cheese and cream,
In two large panniers stow'd;

Ere Ball could stride the rut in vain,
The gig came thund'ring on;
Crush went the panniers, and the dame
And Ball lay overthrown.

Now through the town the mettled pair
Ran rattling o'er the stones;
They drove the crowd from side to side,
And shook poor Jehu's bones.

When lo! directly in their course
A monstrous form appear'd;
A shaggy bear, that stalk'd and roar'd,
On hinder legs uprear'd.

Sideways they started at the sight,
And whisk'd the gig half round;
Then cross the crowded market place
They flew with furious bound.

First o'er a heap of crock'ry ware
The rapid car they whirl'd;
And jugs and mugs, and pots and pans,
And fragments wide were hurl'd.

Two higler's stalls, the one with toys
And groc'ry richly fraught,
All Birmingham on t'other, then
The dazzled optics caught.

With active spring the nimble steeds
Rush'd through the pass between,
And scarcely touch'd; the car behind
Got through not quite so clean.

For while one wheel one stall engaged,
Its fellow took the other;
Dire was the clash; down fell the booths,
And made a dreadful pother.

Nuts, oranges, and gingerbread,
And figs here roll'd around,
And scissars, knives, and thimbles there,
Bestrew'd the glitt'ring ground;

The fall of boards, the shouts and cries
Urg'd on the horses faster;
And as they flew, at ev'ry step
They caus'd some new disaster.

Here lay o'erturned in woeful plight
A pedlar and his pack;
There in a showman's broken box
All London went to rack.

But now the fates decreed to stop
The ruin of the day,
And make the gig and driver too
A heavy reck'ning pay.

A ditch there lay both broad and deep,
Where streams as black as Styx,
From ev'ry quarter of the town
There muddy currents mix.

Down to its brink in heedless haste
The frantic horses flew,
And in the midst, with sudden jerk,
Their burden overthrew.

The prostrate gig with desp'rate force
They soon pull'd out again,
And at their heels in ruin dire
Dragg'd lumb'ring o'er the plain.

Here lay a wheel, the axle there,
The body there remain'd;
Till sever'd limb from limb, the car
Nor name nor shape retain'd.

But Jehu must not be forgot,
Left floundering in the flood,
With cloathes all drench'd, and mouth and eyes
Beplaster'd o'er with mud.

In piteous case he waded through,
And gain'd the slipp'ry side,
Which now the crowd had gather'd round,
To view his fallen pride.

They took him to a neighbouring pump
To clean his dirty face,
Whence cold and shamed, home he slunk
Involv'd in sad disgrace.

And many a bill for damage done
His father had to pay;
Take warning youthful drivers all
From Jehu's first essay.

EPITAPH ON A GREAT PLAYER AT BOWLS.

THE world's the bowling-green on which we play,
The bowls we play with, creatures that we use;
Rubbers our passions are; our destin'd way
Needs no ground-giver; there's but one to choose,

The

The way of all fleſh.—Seven's the game,
'tis plain,
For ſeven times ſeven is oft life's utmoſt
bound;
The grave's our goal, which when we do
obtain,
Our game is out, our bowls left on the
ground.

For the SPORTING MAGAZINE.

Tranſlation of the Latin Lines written by Queen Elizabeth on the LARGE OAK in Huntingfield Park.

DIANA, virgin goddeſs, if this ſeat,
The ſeat of innocence, and theſe
chaſte walks
Delight thee and thy train, propitious hear
A virgin huntreſs, who implores thy aid
To guard theſe woodland haunts from the
foul deeds
Of Faun, or Sylvan. To thy deity
She conſecrates theſe groves; and let this
oak
Upon whoſe outſtretch'd arms the ſtock-
dove pours
Her melancholy murmur, and beneath
Whoſe bow'ring ſhade, the wild deer couch
at noon
To ſhun the grey fly and the gnat, be crown'd
The Queen of all the foreſt; nor decay
Till the fair Dryad, by whoſe plaſtic power
It gradually roſe, herſelf inanimate,
Be harden'd into groſs and corporal ſub-
ſtance;
And having peopled wide the rich domain
With her tall progeny, ſubdued by age,
When the huge trunk, whoſe bare and
forked arms
Pierc'd the mid ſky, now prone ſhall bud
no more;
Still let the maſſy ruin, like the bones
Of ſome majeſtic heroe be preſerv'd
Unviolated and rever'd——
Whilſt the grey father of the vale, at eve
Returning from his ſwelt'ring ſummer taſk
To tend the new-mown graſs, or raiſe the
ſheaves
Along the weſtern ſlope of yon gay hill,
Shall ſtop to tell his liſtening ſons, how far
She ſtretch'd around her thick-leav'd pon-
d'rous boughs,
And meaſure out the ſpace they ſhadow'd.

May a long race of virtuous heirs ſucceed
Lords of the ſoil, to beautify theſe ſcenes;
But chief to glad the heart of induſtry,
And feel the bleſſing ſevenfold return'd
In plenteous harveſts and domeſtic peace.

THE BATTLE OF PUTNEY HEATH.

(See account of Duel in our Magazine for laſt month, page 64.)

GOD proſper long our noble King,
And guard our Stateſmen all
From foul miſhaps of every ſort
That vulgar folk inthral.

When ſome fall out, it hath been ſaid
That others come to right,
But how, Got wot, can this apply
To what I here indite?

Two Orators, whoſe venom tongues
Had left a point in doubt,
With weapons of more deadly mould,
Reſolv'd to fight it out.

The one a Squire of manners blunt,
A Patriot ſtaunch within;
The other of a lordly breed,
A Courtier tall and thin.

Fire-arms they choſe—artillery dire,
Piſtols, flint, powder, ſhot;
Battle the powder—what the ball
The Poet knoweth not.

There be hard ſubſtances and ſoft—
Heads that no lead can bruiſe;
And bullets may be made of cork,
That can no heads abuſe.

Forth went theſe wights one Sabbath
morn;
Ill luck ſuch acts betide!
Was there no other to be found,
Of all the days beſide?

Ye tremble, varlets—well ye may,
At this ſo graceleſs deed!
With ſuch unſteady hands, what hope
Hath either to ſucceed?

Look at that pendent form hard by,
That once was Aberſhaw;
And think what judgment due awaits
Such daring breach of law.

Thus ſpoke their friends, or might have
ſpoke;
But arguments were vain,
On murder were ſo fully bent
The bloody-minded twain.

The ground they took, the mortal tube
Each pointed as he might,
When, marvellous to either's ſenſe,
Both vaniſh'd out of ſight.

Again

Again they prim'd, again they fir'd,
Again the film came o'er;
When now the seconds made a vow,
That they should fight no more.

Such was the mist * that veil'd from view
The Greek and Trojan foes,
Preserv'd them for a future day,
And lengthen'd Ilium's woes.

* Vide ILIAD, Book 17.

ON Saturday, June 8, a peal of twelve bells, cast in London, for St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, were landed and conveyed to that edifice.—The following are the mottos (written by Mr. Wilding, of High Ercall) inscribed on the several bells, and the weight of each.

Weight and inscriptions on the bells.

Treble, wt. 6c. 2qrs. 25lbs.
In sweetest sound let each its note reveal;
Mine shall be first to lead the dulcet peal.

Second, 6. 1. 14.
The public rais'd us with a liberal hand:
We come with harmony to cheer the land.

Third, 6. 3. 13.
Wide thro' the air extend each gen'rous theme;
And float melodious down Sabrina's stream.

Fourth, 6. 3. 0.
When female virtue weds with manly worth,
We catch the rapture, and we spread it forth.

Fifth, 7. 2. 13.
Does battle rage? do sanguine foes contend?
We hail the victor—if he's Britains friend.

Sixth, 8. 0. 16.
Here let us pause, and now with one accord,
Salute the Church, triumphant in the Lord.

Seventh, 10. 0. 10.
May George long reign who now the sceptre sways,
And British valour ever rule the seas!

Eighth, 12. 1. 3.
Success attend our gallant host in arms:
And glory crown the brave whom honour warms!

Ninth, 13. 3. 23.
May England's coast the pride of commerce see,
And Salop's pride be always to be free!

Tenth, 16. 2. 21.
May peace return to bless Britannia's shore,
And faction fall to raise her head no more!

Eleventh, 24. 1. 5.
May each subscriber in these numbers live,
And Unions ever feel those joys they give!

Tenor, 34. 0. 21.
May all whom I shall summon to the grave,
The blessing of a well-spent life receive.

The Rev. T. Stedman, Minister.

T. Jones, A. Drinkwater, W. Harley, R. Lloyd, Churchwardens.—T. Mears, of London, Founder.

Subjects of each Inscription.

1st. Introduction—2d. The liberality of the public and birth of the peal—3d, 4th. 5th. Their uses—6th. Salute to the Church.—7th. The King, the Navy—8th. The Army—9th. England's Commerce, with a patriotic wish for poor old Salopia—10th. Peace to Britannia, and the death of faction—11th. Long live the Subscribers, and prosperity to the Union Society—12th. Closes with a religious sentiment.

THE IRISH INVALID.

AS Patrick O'Kelly was taking the air,
To recruit his ill health, and to chace away care,
He was met by a woman, old, wretched, and thin,
And to move his compassion she thus did begin:
"Kind Sir! give me alms, for I perish "with want,"
"I've plenty (said he) and by Jasus you "shan't."
And thus she continued, "I knew you'd "relieve me,
"And now I will speak, for I'm sure "you'll believe me:
"Good Sir! you must know me, for I was "your nurse."
He started with horror, and put up his purse.
"I know thee too well, now I look at thy "features,
"I know thee too well, O! thou basest of "creatures;
"And sooner, by far, than I'd give thee a "groat,
"Thou wretch! I'd destroy thee, and cut "my own throat;
"For I was a healthy, stout child, as you'd "see,
"Just such as *I now* most assur'dly should be,
"If thou, sinful hag—to my parents un-"known—
"Hadst not wickedly *chang'd me for one of "thy own*."